

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1405.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Session will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 2, when Professor CARPENTER, M.D. will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 3 o'clock.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE daily throughout the year, with Chemical Lectures by the Physicians and Surgeons; also Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases and Instruction in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus.—Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.

G. VINEY ELLIS, Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

Sept. 25, 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Academical Year 1854-5.—THE SCHOOL, including the Division of Classics, and the Division of Modern Instruction, RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, September 17.

The College—1. The Theological—2. The General Literature and Science—3. The Applied Sciences—4. The Medical and Military—5. The Civil Service—Departments will open in the first week of October.

THE CALENDAR for 1854-55 is now published, price 2s. 6d., or 2s. sent by post.

For further information, apply to
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
King's College, London, Sept. 22, 1854.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. will commence a course of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will be given on FRIDAY, October 6, at Nine o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

CHRONOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of LONDON, ANGLO-BIBLICAL, and PALESTINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—These three Societies have been formed from their late Combinations at Hatherleigh, Gloucester-square, in consequence of the death of the Landlord; communications for the respective Treasurers and Secretaries may be addressed to Mr. JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, Bookseller, Soho-square; or for the Managing Committee, to W. H. BLACK, Mill-yard, Goodman-s-hields, London.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION SOCIETY.—

The aim of this Society is the Exploration of Central Africa, by means of a native African Army, with a view to the exploration of that continent, and to the European, almost inaccessible portion of the world, the furtherance of legitimate commerce, and the promotion of geographical and other science, as well as the effectual abolition of Slavery.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited, and will be received at the Office of the Society, St. John's, Dean's, Bart. 27, Fleet-street; and WILLIAM BEACON & CO., Birch-lane; or by the Secretary, 14, Brunswick-square.

By authority of the Council.

N. DAVIS, Secretary.

ISLINGTON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The following Arrangements have been made for the Season 1854-5.

1554 Oct. 2. A Microscopic Soirée.
Nov. 2. Mr. W. Parsons.—An Evening with Thomas Moore (with Vocal Illustrations).

Nov. 9. Mr. T. B. Macaulay.—"On Mendelssohn."

Nov. 16, Dec. 7, and 28. Mr. G. Dawson, M.A.—"On Peter the Great, Beau Brummell, and Defoe."

Nov. 23. Mr. Richard Herring.—"On the Manufacture of Paper."

Nov. 30. Tell Topham.—"On Lord Byron."

Dec. 13. An Electro-Magnetic Entertainment.—"On the Physical Condition of the Planets."

Dec. 21. Dr. Bachofen.—"On Electro-Chemistry and its Applications."

1855 Jan. 4 & 11. Mr. G. Duckuckland.—"On Musical Varieties."

Jan. 18. Mr. Joseph Simpson.—"On the History of the Art of Typography."

Feb. 1. Mr. E. Wheeler, C.E.—"On Instinct and Reason in Animals."

Feb. 8. Mr. J. Daniel, M.A.—"On Florence in the Days of her Glory."

Feb. 15. Dr. R. G. Latham, F.R.S.—"On the Coloured Residents in London."

Feb. 22 & March 1. Mr. T. W. Burr, F.R.A.S.—"On the Discovery of a Planet;" and "On the Moon."

March 8. Mr. E. H. Yates.—"On the Modern Poets of Wit and Humour."

March 15. Mr. John Coe.—"On the Practice of the Art of Printing, in some of its modern Applications."

March 29. A General Scientific Soirée.

March 22. Mr. William Harvey.—"On the Character of George IV."

March 30 & April 3. Mr. C. Cowden Clarke.—"On Boccaccio;" and "On Cervantes."

April 13 & 26. Mr. P. St. John.—"On the Romantic Literature of France."

April 18. Mr. W. Hulme.—"On Shells and their Inhabitants."

The Election Class meets on every Wednesday Evening, the Literary Class on every Friday Evening, and the Philosophical Class on every Saturday Evening, and are free to Members. Also Classes for the Practice of Music, and for the Study of the French and German Languages. Applications to become Life, Proprietary, or Annual Members (the subscription commencing from the 2nd of October), may be made to the Librarian, at the Institution, Wellington-street, High-street.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL COLLEGE

LABORATORY will OPEN on the 2nd OCTOBER, for the

Practical Study of MINERAL and ORGANIC ANALYSIS,

ASSAYING, COMMERCIAL CHEMISTRY in all its branches,

mineralogical, &c. &c. The Students have free Access

to Dr. Thomson's Museum, which contains a systematic arrangement of many thousand Geological and Mineral Specimens, including English and Foreign Ores and Agricultural and Commer-

cial Products.—For Prospectuses apply at St. Thomas's Hospital, London Bridge.

THE MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART, at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, will be RE-OPENED for the Session on MONDAY, 2nd of October. MONDAY and SATURDAY are FREE days. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday are Student days: Admission, 6d.; and on Friday the Museum is closed.

BOARD OF TRADE.—DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART.—METROPOLITAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE APPLIED to MINING and the ARTS.

Director.—Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, C.B. F.R.S.

During the Session of 1854-5, which will commence on the 2nd of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry—A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D. F.R.S.
2. Metallurgy—J. Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History—T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy—J. W. Smyth, M.A.
5. Geology—A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Applied Mechanics—Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
7. Physics—G. S. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.
8. Physiology—

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is given by Mr. Binns.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the Laboratorie) is 30s. for two years, in one payment, or two annual payments of 20s.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry, the Laboratories of the Department, at a fee of 10s. for the term of three months. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 2s., 3s., and 4s. each. Officers in the Queen's or East India Company's service, acting in their agents and managers, may obtain them at half the charge.

Certified Schoolmasters. Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in education are admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions to the School, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and information apply to TRENTHAM REEFS, Registrar, Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.

INSTRUCTION IN ART as afforded at the CENTRAL SCHOOL at Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.

The School consists of:—A NORMAL SCHOOL FOR TRAINING TEACHERS AND GENERAL STUDENTS.

IL—SPECIAL CLASSES FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, Art-Superintendent, RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A.

The AUTUMN SESSION commences on 2nd October 1854.

The GENERAL COURSE FOR MALE STUDENTS ONLY, includes Frehand and Mechanical Drawing, Geometry, Perspective, Painting, Artistic Anatomy. Fee, 4s. the Session, or part of a Session.

The General Evening Instruction is limited to advanced Drawing, Painting and Modelling, including the Figure. Fee, 2s.

CLASSES FOR SCHOOLMASTERS, SCHOOLMISTRESSES, AND PUPIL TEACHERS, are formed at Marlborough House, Fee, for each Class, 5s. for the Session of five months.

The SCHOOL FOR FEMALE STUDENTS passing through the General Course is at 37, Gower-street, Bedford-square. Superintendent, Mrs. M'INN. Fees, Advanced Classes, 2s. and 4s.; Elementary Classes, 1s. and 2s. a week.

A Mid-day Class for the general course, open to Female Students and Youths under 18 years of age, meets at Gore House, Kensington, three times a week, from twelve till three. Fee, 2s. the Session or part of the Session.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS OF ART, in connexion with the Department, are now established in the following places—Open every Evening (except Saturday) from 7 to 9.30. Entrance Fee, 2s. Admission, 1s. The fee for the general course, open to Female Students and Youths under 18 years of age, meets at Gore House, Kensington, three times a week, from twelve till three. Fee, 2s. the Session or part of the Session.

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cial Products.—For Prospectuses apply at St. Thomas's Hospital, London Bridge.

DR. HOFMANN, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of 100 LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY NEXT, at Tea o'clock, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street: to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, and Monday, at the same hour. Fees, for the term, 20s. per week.

The LABORATORY PRACTICE at the ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY will also commence on Monday next.

LITTLE BOYS CAREFULLY TRAINED.

—A Lady and her Daughters, for many years accustomed to the charge of children, receive a SMALL NUMBER OF BOYS, who are prepared for the Public Schools, Military Colleges, &c. Terms, 70 Guineas for Boarders. Address to H. R., 27, Eastbourne-Park.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 2, Wellington-place West,

Reading. Conducted by the MISSES WHITE. The course of Instruction pursued in this Establishment aims at insuring for the Pupils an accurate and extensive knowledge of the usual branches of English Education, together with an acquaintance with those Modern Languages and Accomplishments which are most useful in Private Education.

TERMS FOR APPRENTICES.—For Young Ladies under 12 years of age, 25 Guineas; above that age, 30 Guineas. These terms include Instruction in English and French; Drawing, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Music, 4 Guineas.

Attendant Masters at the usual terms.

The situation is most healthful, and the school is in a very beautiful building, with a large garden, and commands most delightful views of the surrounding country. The vicinity also abounds in pleasant walks.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Near London. Principal—Mr. C. P. MAZON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The ENSUING QUARTER will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 3.

The School is divided into an Upper and a Preparatory Section: the Pupils in the latter being kept quite separate from those in the Upper School.

The Pupils have the opportunity of making periodical visits to the Crystal Palace for the purpose of studying such products of Art and Industry as are most interesting or important.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School; and of Messrs. Lindsay & Mason, 8, Basington-street; and Messrs. Relfe Brothers, School Booksellers, 130, Aldersgate-street.

LADIES' COLLEGE, WOODLANDS, UNION-ROAD, CHAMBERS RISE.

The Michaelmas Term will commence on MONDAY, October 9, when the Classes will be formed for French, German, Italian, History, English Literature, Drawing, Singing, Music, &c.

The following Introductory Lectures will be delivered during the first week of the Term:—Tuesday, October 10, "On the Natural History of the Crust of the Earth," by Dr. H. De la Beche; containing:—By E. P. L. L. M. M. D.—Wednesday, October 11, "On the Rise and Progress of the Pianoforte, with Examples from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Thalberg, Pudent, Liszt, and Merer." By HENRY FORBES, Esq.—Thursday, Oct. 12, "On the Chemistry of Common Life." By H. JETHRY, M.D.

Fourteen young Ladies are received as Boarders.

PARIS—VOUS FRANÇAIS ? Many to whom

this question is put will answer, "I can read, translate, and understand pretty well, but I cannot speak it." FRENCH and GERMAN CONVERSATION CLASSES, in which the Pupils are taught theoretically and practically by separate native Professors, are held at 325, Oxford-street. References in every part of the school and students.—M. ROSENTHAL, Director, 385, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND FRENCH.

DR. ALTSCHUL, Member of the Philological Society, London, Examiner to the Royal College of Preceptors, gives Lessons in the above-mentioned Languages and Literature.—Pupils have the option of studying TWO LANGUAGES in the same Session, or in alternate Sessions at the Director's Residence, No. 2, CHANDOS-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

THE HEAD MASTER of a well-established

PUBLIC SCHOOL, near Town, affording, in every respect, a sound Education for Professional Life, wishes to INCREASE HIS NUMBER OF BOARDERS. Situation healthy; terms moderate. Address Rev. R. S. T., Clerical Association, 36, Southampton-street, Strand.

GERMAN CLASSES, at ISLINGTON.

DR. GOTTFRIED KINKEL is about to open two German Classes, for Ladies, one for beginners, the other for advanced Pupils.—For particulars, apply at the College, No. 4, Milner-square, Islington.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, and CLASSICS TAUGHT, TRANSLATIONS DONE, &c. by a Gentleman of experience, with respectful references. Terms moderate. Families and Schools attended: distance no object.—Mr. F. G. JANSEN, 29, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

TO AUTHORS INTENDING TO PUBLISH

LISH—BINS & GOODWIN, 44, Fleet-street, London, to meet the expenses of Authors who wish to publish, a plan whereby the Author's immediate outlay is considerably lessened, and his entire risk at once decided. The facilities possessed by B. & G. for procuring a large sale, enhanced by the estimation in which their books are held, will be strenuously used on behalf of the Works confided to them for publication.

B. & G. still carry on their Mutual and Equitable System of Publishing.

Selections from a large number of unsolicited Testimonials from Authors:—

"Honourable dealings have characterized all your transactions."

"I regard myself as being known of your house when getting my literary works printed."

"In point of execution, and in every other respect, I have found nothing to desire."

"You have done your part, and done it well."

"You have surpassed my expectation."

"I cannot sufficiently thank you for your invaluable suggestions."

DR. FISCHEL, Professor of the German Language and Literature, begs to inform his Pupils and Friends that his GERMAN CLASSES will MEET the second week of October, at his House, 166, Albany-street, Regent's Park.

BELGRAVE COLLEGE for LADIES, 61, Warwick-street, Pimlico.—The Pupils will assemble for the MICHAELMAS TERM, the Senior Classes on the 5th of October, and the Junior on the 6th. A SPANISH CLASS will be formed, therefore early application will oblige.

EDUCATION.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—TWO LADIES, eminently qualified, wish to receive THREE or FOUR YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE PRIVATELY for a superior position. Every domestic comfort and unusual advantages on moderate terms. Desirable for orphans or Indians. Address Z. Y., 319, Oxford-street.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, will RE-OPEN OCTOBER 5th. Terms, 35 and 40 Guineas. No extras. French, German, and Spanish, by native teachers; Drawing by a master from Marlowe's School, and a Model of the Royal Academy. Director, Mr. D. K. Mason, late Professor in the University of Bonn, will give a COURSE OF LECTURES to the Pupils of the Middle School, and their Friends, on the History of the Fine Arts, especially illustrative of the collections at the Crystal Palace and the Museums of the Metropolis. J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD COLLEGE for LADIES, 21, Clifton-road, Carlton Hill.—MICHAELMAS TERM, for the Senior Classes, will commence October 3rd, the Junior School on the 2nd.

English—L. Smart, Esq.
French—Mme. Dolomé.
German—Dr. Hausmann.
Dancing—Madame Nickel.

THE YOUNG BOY'S FIRST SCHOOL.—In a most picturesque and breeding situation a FEW YOUNG BOYS are received, and carefully trained for Public Schools. The advantages to health, the minute arrangements for comfort and enjoyment, are unusual. Boys can only be received straight from home. Age of entrance preferred, Seven to Nine. For Prospective address, Delta, care of Messrs. Reifs Brothers, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

FIGURE DRAWING FOR LADIES.—Mr. GEORGE SCHAFF, Jun., will RESUME his CLASSES at the beginning of November, including LECTURES upon DRAPERY and COMPOSITION, with Illustrations from the Antique and the best Italian Masters. The Anatomical Structure of the Human Frame will be minutely explained as far as requisite for a Lady's pencil.—1, Torrington-street.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—A. F.R.C.S., a Teacher in one of the largest Metropolitan Medical Colleges, has a FEW VACANCIES for RESIDENT PUPILS. They will have a comfortable and commodious home in a central part of London, and careful assistance in their studies. For moderate. Apply, for further particulars, to the Rev. A. B. Morden House, Greenwich.

OPENING of a PROTESTANT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in GERMANY, near the BANKS of the RHINE.—Mr. DE LA FITE intends establishing a College according to a programme which has been seen and approved by several of the principal firms of the City of London. The study and practical use of Modern Languages and the principles of Commerce will be the object of the children. Mr. DE LA FITE (an English lady) will take charge of all the domestic arrangements of the house, which will be managed—according to the customs of England, as far as possible—with a due regard to the comfort of the Pupils. Terms, from 40 to 60 per annum, without vacation.—Rooms, in the following towns, and islands, viz.:—

Edmund Gurin, Esq., London-street, City.

St. John Pirie, Bart., & Co., Birch-lane, City.

Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., 2, Great Helen's, City.

Messrs. C. Leary & Co., 75, Old Broad-street, City.

Thomas L. Curwen, Esq., Newgate-street, City.

Frank Hampson, Esq., 13, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

Messrs. Marshall & Aitken, North Bridge Edinburgh; and to

The Rev. John Curwen, Plaistow, Essex.

Full Programmes may be obtained from Mr. De la Fite, Milton Cottage, Plaistow, near Stratford, Essex, where he may also be consulted on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 7 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.—A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by S. SAMUEL SULLIVAN, F.R.S., on MONDAY, October 2, 1854, at Eight o'clock, P.M.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40s. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10s. for each succeeding year; or 90s. at one payment, as perpetual.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES FOR 1854-55.

A Scholarship of 20s. for the best voluntary Classical and Mathematical extempore, at the commencement of the Student's Hospital attendance.

Two Scholarships, for first year's men, each of the value of 90s. The two House Surgeons, the fifteen Dressers, and the Resident Accoucheurs will be selected according to merit; and provided with Robes and Commiss in the Hospital, free of expense.

The President's Prizes.—The first, 10 guineas; the second, 5 guineas.

Prizes and Certificates of Honour in each of the different Classes.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize, 5s. The Chesham Medal, and Dr. Root's Prize, 10 guineas.

The Treatment Prize.—The first, a Gold Medal; the second, 5 guineas; and three of 10 guineas to Clinical Medical Clerks.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Root, Consulting Physician.—Mr. Green, Consulting Surgeon.—Dr. Barker, Dr. J. R. Kidson Bennett, Dr. Goolden, Mr. South, Mr. Mackmurd, Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristow, Dr. Waller, Mr. Whitfield.

A Systematic Course of Clinical Medicine, with Clinical Instruction on the Wards.—Dr. Waller, Dr. Ophthalmic Surgey, Mr. Mackmurd; Midwifery, Dr. Waller and Dr. Griffiths.

Midwifery.—Dr. J. R. Kidson, Mr. Smith, Physic.—Mr. Granger and Dr. Bristow. Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.—Mr. Le Gros Clark and Mr. Rainey. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.—Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson. Midwifery.—Dr. Waller. Practical Midwifery.—Dr. Griffiths. Diseases of the Mouth.—Mr. E. Saunders. General Pathology.—Dr. Peacock.—Dr. Bristow. Comparative Anatomy.—Dr. Huxley. Material Medicine.—Dr. Peacock. Forensic Medicine.—Dr. Bristow. Anatomical Demonstrations.—Mr. Rainey, Dr. Waller, and Mr. Jones. Microscopical Demonstrations.—Mr. Rainey.

To enter, or to obtain further information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

MR. HOLIDAY begs leave to inform his PUPILS and FRIENDS that he has RETURNED to TOWN, and has resumed his Professional duties.—2, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.

IMPROVED SYSTEM of PENMANSHIP, by Mr. MARTIN, at the Writing Institution, 93, Farringdon-street, Bishopsgate, City. The system has had their writing can, by taking Eight Lessons, speedily acquire an expeditious and well-formed style of Penmanship, adapted either to business, professional pursuits, or private correspondence, at 1s. 6d. per lesson.

BEDING SCHOOL, ONSLOW-TERRACE, BROMPTON, MR. J. M. B. B. instructs the most approved style of Penmanship for the Parade, Board, or Pen. He attended to Miss Mason. Omnibus every three minutes.—Mr. Gentlemen's hours, from 8 to 10 A.M., 6 to 8 P.M.—"The School is very complete, and for advanced Pupils there is an open circular ride. Mr. Mason's anxious attention, and the unobtrusive, quiet, and judicious demeanour of his Daughter towards her Lady Pupils, will, we are sure, secure for them the patronage they so highly merit."—*Sporting Magazine.*

WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS, DRAUGHTSMAN, ENGRAVER on WOOD, &c. begs respectfully to announce that he continues to execute all Orders entrusted to his care in the best style with promptness, and a due regard to moderation in charge.—London, Fleet-street.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED.—Indians and gentlemen are INSTRUCTED in that elegant Art of GOLD or OAK DECORATING, a highly lucrative pursuit, for articles of general use, either personally or by correspondence.—Terms, 1s. 6d.—Mr. A. LAWRENCE, who is the only instructor who gives continuous employment to his pupils, invites ladies to see his valuable specimens daily, from 11 till 6 (Fridays excepted) at 1, Regent-street, Bayswater.—Bodleian, &c., and at the Crystal Palace, Royal Polytechnic, and Panopticon, &c. Fifty hands wanted immediately.

THE LAW COURTS and ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

The Inauguration of St. George's Hall, and the universal admiration which it has elicited as a work of consummate architectural magnificence and public utility, forcibly remind us of the obligations and the respect we owe to the genius and the efforts of its last architect.

We should feel the obligations the more sensibly from the conviction that these efforts in our favour were amongst the proximate causes of his premature death, and from the fact that his surviving widow and son have been thereby subjected to pecuniary privation, and that we are bound to do all in our power to mitigate by every means in our power a Committee has been formed of the subjoined gentlemen, to carry out this expression, in which it is confidently believed every individual of our community will warmly participate, by the provision of such means as will relieve Mrs. Elmes from these embarrassments until she has a home of her own.

The late Mr. Elmes rose early into eminence upon very limited means; but the expenses consequent upon such professional distinction were unfortunately unredeemed by that recompence, which, with time, would naturally have followed his meritorious labours, had he not been compelled to leave the field of his professional eminence, and a father.

The prudent insurance of his life in the Sun Office was unhappily vitiated by his vain search of health in Jamaica, and his death there in 1847, of which a small sum only was recovered by the liberality of the Directors of that institution.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to receive subscriptions, and your contribution is respectfully solicited.

Committee.

The Mayor.
William Brown, Esq. M.P.
William Rathbone, Esq.
John Lawrence, Esq.
John Murray, Esq.
James Aikin, Esq.
C. R. Mery, Esq.
James Lomax, Esq.
C. Cockrell, Esq.
Hardman Earle, Esq.
J. H. Turner, Esq.
James Radley, Esq.
William Earle, Esq.

W. F. Macgregor, Esq., Treasurer.
Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons & Co., Bankers.
CHARLES VERELET, Esq., Hon. Secretaries.
JOSEPH BOULT, Esq.

Books for receiving Subscriptions will be placed in the Banks and usual places.

Subscriptions.

C. R. Cockrell	25 0 0	Joseph Langton	£3 0 0
Earl of Sefton	25 0 0	Mrs. Rathbone	5 0 0
J. P. Heywood	25 0 0	Lawrence, R. B.	5 0 0
William Rathbone	25 0 0	Mr. Thomas, R.	5 0 0
William Earle	25 0 0	C. O. Parnell, London	5 0 0
William Brown, M.P.	25 0 0	Wilfred Troutbeck	5 0 0
T. B. Horsfall, M.P.	25 0 0	Gilbert Henderson	3 0 0
Harriet Littledale	25 0 0	James Jeffery	2 2 0
Thomas Littledale	25 0 0	J. R. Jeffery	2 2 0
R. V. Yates	25 0 0	M. Gregson	2 2 0
Bishop of Chester	25 0 0	Holder & Parker	2 2 0
J. D. B. D.	25 0 0	J. H. & Weightman	2 2 0
John Murray, Esq.	25 0 0	Luxford, Commercial	2 2 0
Thomas Booth	10 0 0	Mrs. Owen, Commercial	2 0 0
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G. H. Lawrence	10 0 0	Daniel Clarke	1 1 0
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The Autobiography of the Rev. William Jay; with Reminiscences of some distinguished Contemporaries, Selections from his Correspondence, &c. Edited by George Redford, D.D., L.L.D., and John Angell James. Hamilton & Co.

The admirers of the late Mr. Jay of Bath have not let the grass grow beneath their feet, in preparing memorials of the virtues which adorned his long and active life. It was late in December, 1853, that he died, aged eighty-four years. So early as last May [ante, p. 555], our readers may recollect, we were called upon to speak to the 'Portraiture' of Mr. Wallace; and here already we have the Memoir, which we imagine to be intended by the survivors and executors of the deceased to be the final record. Such celerity—not to call it haste—almost precludes the possibility of completeness, and certainly renders consultation or reconsideration hardly possible. We find evidence of haste in a few controversial passages and sharp expressions such as we do not think would have been sanctioned or approved by the venerable Minister of Argyle Chapel himself. Mr. Jay was a strenuous and a consistent Dissenter, we know; but, like other large-hearted men, he seems habitually to have turned towards the points of agreement on which the sincere of every sect meet, rather than to have shut himself up in the stronghold of polemical dogmas. He was beloved and trusted by religious professors of all sects. Would it not have been enough,—would it not have been in harmony with the charities of his Christianity, had his biographers contented themselves with stating the fact, without going back to past books to prove the worldliness of Hannah More's biographer, who endeavoured to prove her acquaintance with Mr. Jay as having been something secret, unlicensed, and relinquished by herself in consequence of the censures which it excited?—Further the sons of Wilberforce are held by Dr. Redford and Mr. James to have slighted the Bath divine in the 'Memoirs' of their father. One of them [p. 310] is "brought in guilty" of a piece of gratuitous rudeness to him, under pretext of zealous plain speaking. Their orthodoxy, we are reminded, could not suffer the veteran's heterodoxy, nor permit the admiring world to believe that one of the 'Clapham sect' could have held confidential intercourse with an avoided schismatic; but was it necessary, in retaliation, to have printed that letter from Mr. Jay [p. 514], in which the writer reports, on the authority of "Miss —," that Mr. Wilberforce said, "a few weeks before his death, '*My sons are sad High Churchmen, all trumpery and nonsense!*'"? We are speaking, be it recollected, of a religious biography:—out of such retaliations, recriminations, and disclosures, as those made by Messrs. Redford and James, can only come that "harmony ill understood," the real name of which is discord:—and Discord, we repeat, is the last spirit which should have been evoked from the grave of such a man as Mr. Jay. The error, be it more or less, and such evil as it may cause, would have been avoided by reconsideration.

Again, we fancy that, with time and research, Dr. Redford and Mr. James might have done something to fill out the meagre outline of a life and portraiture of character left by Mr. Jay in the autobiographical letters which form the staple record of his life. They excuse the scantiness of material and confusion of dates by

pointing out that Mr. Jay only began to recall the past, by request of his children, when he was seventy-four years of age. We are satisfied, however, that a moderate care in collection and reference might have enabled the apologists so to arrange and connect the documents left by the patriarch, as to present the world with a finished picture or at least a faithful likeness. As matters stand, we have little besides indication. Mr. Jay honourably recalled his origin to his children. He was the fourth and only male child of a stone-cutter and mason, living not far from Fonthill, in Wiltshire, and was one of those who assisted in the erection of Mr. Beckford's fantastic mansion. This notice gives occasion for our biographers to ramble away in a statement "of a few facts concerning him in the famous Abbey which William Jay and his father helped to build,"—facts not worth the re-statement; and speculations on the Author of 'Vathek's' religious opinions in life and death, borrowed from Mr. Erskine Neale's 'Closing Scenes.' Surely if these things were thought worthy of being raked up and interpolated, it would have been equally worth while to have treated the reader to some short sketch or reminiscence of the Rev. Cornelius Winter,—"that celestial creature," as Bishop Jebb called him; since,—whereas "Billy Jay" only cut stones for the house of the eccentric *virtuoso* dwelt upon,—that eminent Dissenting minister, being head of the Marlborough Academy, was the man who hewed and moulded (so to say) the stone-cutter's boy into a form fit for ministerial service. Without making any claim to those sudden illuminations and miraculous changes which to the outer world form so painful a feature in many similar biographies, Mr. Jay informs us that while he was yet a youth he was closely attracted by preaching, and inspired with a wish of becoming a preacher himself—that his wishes were brought under the Rev. Mr. Winter's notice, by whom he was received into the Marlborough Academy—trained there for a while gratuitously—and early sent forth to practise and to exercise his gift. Mr. Jay began the life and services of a preacher when he was only sixteen years old. The following is interesting.—

"In the milder seasons which would allow of it, we often addressed large numbers out of doors; and many a clear and calm evening I have preached down the day, on the corner of a common, or upon the green turf before the cottage door. These neighbourhoods were supplied sometimes weekly and sometimes fortnightly, both on the week-days and on the sabbaths. We always on the sabbaths avoided, if possible, the church hours; and on week-days we commonly omitted the services during the hay and corn harvest, that we might not give reasonable offence to the farmers, or entice the peasants away from their labour before their usual time. I would also remark, that we did not always in these efforts encounter much opposition; indeed, I remember only a few instances in which we suffered persecution from violence or rudeness. This was much owing to the students being always recommended to avoid needless provocation; or our tutor enjoining us never to rail at others, or to say the Gospel was not heard there till we came; but leaving the hearers to learn this of themselves by comparison; and also to speak the truth in love; being always affectionate and kind, and endeavouring by our manner to show that we loved those we addressed, and were only concerned for their welfare—not anxious to make proselytes but converts. Yet Mr. Winter's horse was cruelly cropped and maimed at Ablington, where he had preached on the sabbath. And there were places, and not a few out of our own circuits, where, though there was little or nothing exceptionable in the preaching, the carnal mind showed itself not only in secret malignity, but in open outrage. The excitement of the ignorant populace was commonly produced by the clergyman,

the squire, and some of the stupid and intemperate farmers."

It might be here not uninteresting to dwell on the functions, the agency, and the nature of the Sermon, as understood by the Dissenters, were there not more than a chance that in so doing we might be led into distinctions and comparisons calculated to foment controversy and give offence. Suffice it to say, then, that Mr. Jay's life was thenceforth eminently that of a Preacher. Early placed at Bath, where he continued to serve the same congregation for more than half-a-century, he appears to have set himself acutely, professionally, and with a sincerely devout feeling to consider how an audience may be best reached, moved, and retained—to have analyzed the secrets which made his predecessors and contemporaries influential—to have selected and combined for himself such qualities as he deemed best for his hearers and most certain to be thoroughly illustrated by himself. His art was to be neither romantic nor classical—neither licentiously anecdotal nor coldly argumentative—neither terrifically exciting after the fashion of Dr. Haweis, nor *fusciously* tender (our epithet is used advisedly, being, we are here told, a Scotch one, applied in Scotland to a certain class of soothing pulpit orators),—but to combine the best graces of all styles and schools.—

"If I mention [says he] some things which have been noticed in my style of preaching, not censoriously, yet rather in a way of complaint, it will not be for the purpose of defence, but explanation. It will then be seen, if I have erred, that it has been more by rule than by thoughtlessness; and the reader will be left at full liberty to judge for himself. I am aware of what has been said of the importance of unity of design in a discourse, especially by Mr. Fuller, who so well exemplified his own advice. With this mode I have not been wanting sometimes to comply, and I have occasionally found great advantage in selecting a single sentiment, and pursuing it through the whole discourse. But I have much more generally followed the textual treatment, deriving the contents of the sermon from the parts and even the terms of the passage, and this unavoidably rather trenches on unity. But may not the want of unity in the subject be compensated, and more than compensated, by variety? In the Drama, much has been written of the unities by the French, who also always boasted of maintaining them. But has one of their authors anything equal to the mixed productions of Shakespeare, who often violates them all? But in preaching it should be remembered, what diversities of persons and cases there are before us at every service, and how unlikely these diversities are to be reached by the very same thing. We are rightly to divide the word, and give to each a portion of meat in due season. The *Day of Judgment* admits of many separate views. It may be considered as a day of aggregation—a day of separation—a day of manifestation—a day of retribution. And Bourdaloue or Massillon would confine himself to one of these exclusively. But would this method be likely to be so useful, or to strike various and different minds, as a few bold strokes on all of them?"

In the above we have endeavoured to place an excellent man in his characteristic attitude:—and seeing that little or no marking incident is further recorded by himself or his biographers, and that we cannot deal with him as a religious author, it merely remains for us to pass to his Reminiscences of other persons, which furnish a good half of the volume, and which will be found its most interesting portion by the general reader. We cannot, however, accredit all of them as satisfactory or graphic. When Mr. Jay speaks of the Rev. John Newton, he speaks almost without drawback. He finds him to have been precisely fitted to be the friend and *absolutely* counsellor of Cowper,—forgetting that teaching *either* of the Olney Poet in which, noticing the jealousy of the Rector of St. Mary, Woolneib



he humbles himself to explain that there was no harm in his taking the relaxation of an occasional visit to the Throckmortons (when no other company was there) and of an occasional Sunday evening walk (which Mrs. Unwin scrupled to take). We have always fancied a certain coarseness and love of domination to have been among Newton's characteristics—totally apart from his opinions—which made him the least fit conceivable guide for one like Cowper, whose tenderness of conscience and over-exquisite sensibility took the form of despondency and madness.

With the Rev. John Ryland by way of subject, Mr. Jay succeeded better. This was one of those whimsical, overbearing, eccentric divines—Johnsons and Parrys of the Tabernacle churches—who belonged to old times, and whose sayings and doings there is small chance of any English chapel-goer seeing reproduced.—

“He was a peculiar character, and had many things about him *outré* and *bizarre*, as the French would call them; but those who have heard him represented as made up only of these are grossly imposed upon. ** His apprehension, imagination, and memory, to use an expression of his own, rendered his brains like fish-hooks, which seized and retained everything within their reach. His preaching was probably unique, occasionally overstepping the proprieties of the pulpit, but grappling much with conscience, and dealing out the most tremendous blows at error, sin, and the mere forms of godliness. ** The first time I ever met Mr. Ryland was at the house of a wholesale linendraper in Cheapside. The owner, Mr. B—h, told him one day, as he called upon him, that I was in the parlour, and desired him to go in, and he would soon follow. At this moment I did not personally know him. He was singular in his appearance; his shoes were square-toed; his wig was five-storied behind; the sleeves of his coat were profusely large and open; and the flaps of his waistcoat encroaching upon his knees. I was struck and awed with his figure; but what could I think when, walking towards me, he laid hold of me by the collar, and, shaking his fist in my face, he roared out, ‘Young man, if you let the people of Surrey Chapel make you proud, I’ll smite you to the ground!’ But then, instantly dropping his voice, and taking me by the hand, he made me sit down by his side, and said, ‘Sir, nothing can equal the folly of some hearers; they are like apes that hug their young ones to death.’ He then mentioned two promising young ministers who had come to town, and been injured and spoiled by popular caressings; adding other seasonable and useful remarks. From this strange commencement a peculiar intimacy ensued. We were seldom a day apart during my eight weeks’ continuance in town, and the intercourse was renewed the following year, when we were both in town again at the same time. As the chapel was very near, and spacious, he obtained leave from the managers to deliver in it a course of philosophical lectures, Mr. Adams, the celebrated optician, aiding him in the experimental parts. The lectures were on Friday mornings, at the end of which there was always a short sermon at the reading-desk; and the lecturer would say to his attendants, ‘You have been seeing the works of the God of Nature; now go yonder, and hear a Jay talk of the works of the God of Grace.’”

The following anecdotes are in harmony with the opening scene:—

“The young could never leave his company unaffected and uninstructed. I once passed a day at his house. It was the fifth of November. He took advantage of the season with his pupils. There was an effigy of Guy Fawkes. A court of justice was established for his trial. The indictment was read; witnesses were examined; counsel was heard. But he was clearly and fully convicted; when Mr. R. himself being the judge summed up the case; and, putting on his black cap, pronounced the awful sentence—that he should be carried forth and burned at the stake; which sentence was executed amidst shouts of joy from his pupils. Of this, I confess, my feelings did not entirely approve. Speaking of him one day to Mr. Hall, he related the fol-

lowing occurrence:—‘When I was quite a lad, my father took me to Mr. Ryland’s school at Northampton. That afternoon I drank tea along with him in the parlour. Mr. Ryland was then violently against the American war; and, the subject happening to be mentioned, he rose, and said, with a fierce countenance and loud voice,—“If I was General Washington, I would summon all my officers around me, and make them bleed from their arms into a basin, and dip their swords into its contents, and swear they would not sheath them till America had gained her independence.” I was perfectly terrified. “What a master,” thought I, “am I to be left under!” and when I went to bed, I could not for some time go to sleep.’ Once a young minister was spending the evening with him, and when the family were called together for worship, he said, ‘Mr. —, you must pray.’ ‘Sir,’ said he, ‘I cannot.’—He urged him again, but in vain. ‘Then, Sir,’ said he, ‘I declare, if you will not, I’ll call in the watchman.’ At this time a watchman on his round was going by, whom he knew to be a very pious man (I knew him too); he opened the door, and calling him, said, ‘Duke, Duke, come in; you are wanted here. Here,’ said he, ‘is a young pastor that can’t pray; so you must pray for him.’”

It was Mr. Ryland, moreover, who, in the Surrey-Chapel pulpit, called Belshazzar a “—rascal,” not worthy of wasting a sermon upon. “So meet extremes.” The divine’s outbreak is a worthy companion to the fine Lady’s comment upon the proceedings of *Adam in Paradise*, conveyed in her exclamation “*Shabby fellow!*”

Having already adverted to Mr. Jay’s intercourse with Wilberforce and Hannah More, and to the consequent constructions and misconstructions, we shall not draw on his Reminiscences of either:—since a certain anxious tone of apologetic restraint pervades these recollections, which, in all probability, is ascribable to the sectarian differences since so sharply insisted on. But here are a few traits of Rowland Hill, which may be added to our “Illustrations of Preaching”:

“Mr. Hill was not, as many think, who have only heard of him by report, that lying tale-bearer, a mere boisterous bawler. He was sometimes loud, and occasionally even vehement; but in common his voice only rose with his subject; and it was easy to perceive that it was commonly influenced and regulated by his thoughts and feelings. He was not like those who strain and roar *always*, and *equally*, having no more energy or emphasis for one thing than another. As the parts of a subject must vary, some being more tender, some more awful, some more plain, and some more abstruse, a uniformity of vehemence must be unnatural; it is obviously mechanical; and will, after a while, have only a kind of automaton-effect. Mr. Hill had an assistant that erred this way, and I remember how he one day reproved him. ‘J—,’ said he, ‘you yelp like a puppy as soon as you get into the field; but I am an older hound, and do not wish to cry till I have started something.’ ** Not very long before his death, meeting an acquaintance who was nearly as aged as himself, he said, ‘If you and I don’t march off soon, our friends yonder, (looking upwards) will think we have lost our way.’ Reading in my pulpit the words of the woman of Samaria at the well, ‘the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans,’—looking off, as if he saw the parties themselves, he exclaimed, ‘But the devil has had dealings enough with both of you.’ ** Upon the death of his wife, he preached her funeral sermon. The text was, ‘And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.’—Romans viii. 28. In noticing her character he mentioned her fortitude, and suddenly exclaimed, ‘Do you remember my preaching in those fields, by the old stump of the tree? The multitude was great, and many were disposed to be riotous. At first I addressed them firmly; but when a desperate gang of banditti drew near, with the most ferocious looks and horrid imprecations and menaces, my courage began to fail. My wife was then standing behind me, as I stood on the table. I think I hear her now. She pulled my gown (he then put his

hand behind him, and touched his gown), and, looking up, said, “George, play the man for your God.” My confidence returned. I again spoke to the multitude with boldness and affection; they became still; and many were deeply affected.’ Mr. Hill sometimes rendered a word of rebuke equally strong and witty. Thus, when a preacher of no very good reputation was in the vestry of a place where he was going to preach, and seemed uneasy lest his servant should not arrive in time with his cassock, Mr. Hill said, ‘Sir, you need not be uneasy; for I can preach without my cassock, though I cannot preach without my character.’ As he was coming out of a gentleman’s house in Piccadilly, he met in the passage a minister with a begging case, who, though popular with some, had, it was suspected, been imposing for a good while on the religious public; who offered him his hand, but Mr. Hill drew back, and looking him in his face, said, ‘Ah, I thought you had been hanged long ago.’ * * * I know that once at Wotton he was preaching in the afternoon, (the only time when it seemed possible to be drowsy under him,) he saw some sleeping, and paused, saying, ‘I have heard that the miller can sleep while the mill is going, but if it stops it awakens him. I’ll try this method;’ and so sat down, and soon saw an audience.”

With a specimen or two of the well-known caustic and sometimes almost cruel wit of Robert Hall we shall conclude our extracts from Mr. Jay’s Reminiscences and the volume,—

“He was at the Tabernacle the first time I ever preached in Bristol, and when I was little more than seventeen. When I came down from the pulpit, as I passed him, he said, ‘Sir, I liked your sermon much better than your quotations.’ I never knew him severe upon a preacher, however moderate his abilities, if, free from affectation, he spoke with simplicity, nor tried to rise above his level. But, as to others, nothing could be occasionally more witty and crushing than his remarks. One evening, in a rather crowded place, (I was sitting by him,) a minister was preaching very *finely* and *flourishingly* to little purpose, from the ‘white horse,’ and the ‘red horse,’ and the ‘black horse,’ and the ‘pale horse,’ in the Revelation. He sat very impatiently, and when the sermon closed he pushed out towards the door, saying, ‘Let me out of this horse-fair.’ I was once in the library at the academy, conversing with one of the students, who was speaking of his experience, and lamented the hardness of his heart. Mr. Hall as he was near, taking down a book from the shelf, hearing this, turned towards him and said, ‘Well, thy head is soft enough; that’s a comfort.’ I could not laugh at this; it grieved me; for the young man was modest, and humble, and diffident. * * * A minister, popular too, one day said to me, ‘I wonder you think so highly of Mr. Hall’s talents. I was some time ago travelling with him into Wales, and we had several disputes, and I more than once soon silenced him.’ I concluded how the truth was; and, some weeks after, when his name was mentioned, Mr. Hall asked me if I knew him. ‘I lately travelled with him,’ said he, ‘and it was wonderful sir, how such a baggage of ignorance and confidence could have been squeezed into the vehicle. He disgusted and wearied me with his dogmatism and perverseness, till God was good enough to enable me to go to sleep.’”

Of Mr. Jay himself, as a preacher, his biographers say much, but nothing clearly, or which clearly defines his place among the Kirwans and Channings and Irving’s of the century; or, to put it otherwise, those eminent men of every religious persuasion and country whose vocation has been oratory. We have sufficiently intimated, in the above sketch, the sources of interest which the general reader will find in this book; and, once again regretting the deficiencies of execution, we may leave it to be examined and discussed by those whose arena of occupation and combat are Church and Chapel Doctrine.

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Firmilian; or, the Student of Badajoz. A Spasmodic Tragedy. By T. Percy Jones. Blackwood & Sons.

If brevity be the soul of wit, this story is sadly too long for a jest. For a satire it is not sufficiently pungent or distinctive; whilst as a parody it labours under the disadvantage of being a burlesque of originals not sufficiently known to the world at large to admit of easy identification. A parody, for which any considerable success is to be expected, should be founded on some poem or passage of a poem so well known that every one can recall it at will. Few, we should think, except the curious and the critical, have much knowledge of the beauties or defects of the poets here squibbed. The general reader knows nothing of their "skiey aspirations"; of their appetite for fame—

That sucks Creation down, and o'er the void

Still gapes for more!

—of their strong will—

that being set to boil
The broth of Hecate would shred their flesh
Into the cauldron, and stir deep with arms
Played to the seething bone, ere there default
One tithe from the spell!

—of their astral knowledge when the "stars
peach about events to come"; — of their
"chimeras"—

That blast the soul like hell-fed dragons' eyes;

—of their "pitch and toss" familiarity with the "heavenly constellations"; — of their felicities of diction; — of their impracticable indefiniteness of metaphor, or their use and abuse of glowing epithets. Of the passages from their writings which the common reader may have met with in the public prints he has probably—and properly—no more recollection than of some architectural ruin he may have seen among the dissolving views of the Panopticon. There is in fact little in their shadowy delineations on which memory can fix her hold. As a general exposition of the characteristics of the followers of the spasmodic order of poetry; their extravagant affectation and obscurity; their ostentatious repudiation of the canons of their predecessors in Art, 'Firmilian' will not be without its use: but to have been generally acceptable, it should have been accompanied by illustrative notes, including some of the absurd passages parodied in the text.

Firmilian, a transcendental hero, is in want of a sensation, as a stimulus to a grand poem which he contemplates on the Remorse of Cain, and with the view of realizing the sentiment of which he is in search, he murders his mistress, his uncle, and several of his friends; and having undermined a church, blows it, with all its congregation, into the air.

The business of the poem opens with the injunctions of the "Universal Pan" to its hero; and typifies the apostrophic bathos with which poems of this order usually open.—

"Rise up, Firmilian—rise in might!" it said;
"Great youth, baptised to song! Be it thy task,
Out of the jarring discords of the world,
To recreate stupendous harmonies
More grand in diaphanous than the roll
Among the mountains of the thunder-psalm!
Be thou no slave of passion. Let not love,
Pity, remorse, nor any other thrill
That aways the actions of unfeigned men,
Affect thy course. Live for thyself alone.
Let appetite thy ready handmaid be,
And pluck all fruitage from the tree of life,
Be it forbidden or no. If any comes
Between thee and the purpose of thy bent,
Launch thou the arrow from the sting of might
Right to the bosom of the impious wretch,
And let it quiver there! Be great in guilt!
If, like Busiris, thou canst rack the heart,
Spare it no pang. So shalt thou be prepared
To make thy song a tempest, and to shake
The earth to its foundation—Go thy way!"

On this hint the hero resolves to set to work, and, feeling a desire to "paint the mental spasms that tortured Cain," to open, by way of an introduction to these sensations, "the lattice

of some mortal cage," "and let the soul go free." His first victim is a brother poet, who possesses the additional qualification for becoming a martyr by being the depository of sundry dishonoured bills for monies lent to Firmilian, who thus describes him:—

He's wayward, doubtless,
And very often unintelligible,
But that is held to be a virtue now.
Critics and poets both (save I, who cling
To older canons) have discarded sense,
And meaning's at a discount. Our young spirits,
Who call themselves the masters of the age,
Are either robed in philosophic mist,
And, with an air of grand profundity,
Talk metaphysics—which, sweet cousin, means
Nothing but aimless jargon—or they come
Before us in the broad bombastic vein,
With spasms, and throes, and transcendental flights,
And heap hyperbole on metaphor.

Firmilian's description of a poet after his own heart is graphic enough, and is one of the best burlesques in the volume.—

I knew a poet once; and he was young,
And intérninged with such fierce desires
As made pale Eros veil his face with grief,
And caused his lustier brother to rejoice.
He was as amorous as a crocodile
In the spring season, when the Memphian bank,
Receiving substance from the glaring sun,
Resolves itself from mud into a shore.
And—as the scaly creature wallowing there,
In its hot fits of passion, belches forth
The steam from out its nostrils, half in love,
And half in grim defiance of its kind;
Trusting that either, from the reedy fen,
Some reptile-virgin coyly may appear,
Or that the hoary Sultan of the Nile
May make tremendous challenge with his jaws,
And, like Mark Antony, assert his right
To all the Cleopatras of the oozes—
So fared it with the poet that I knew.

This bard, as eccentric as some of his order in his verse, was even more so in his tastes:—

The lady of his love was dusky as Ind,
Her lips as plenteous as the Sphinx's are,
And her short hair crisp with Numidian curl.
She was a negress.

The following "spasm" is not without its counterpart, and represents with little exaggeration the frenzied interjections of more than one poet of the order:—

Let the hoarse thunder rend the vault of heaven,
Yea, shake the stars by myriads from their boughs,
As Autumn tempests shake the fruitage down;—
Let the red lightning shoot athwart the sky,
Entangling comets by their spooling hair,
Piercing the zodiac belt, and carrying dread
To old Orion, and his whimpering hound;—
But let the glory of this deed be mine!

After murdering his mistress, poisoning several of his boon companions at a sitting, blowing up a church with all its communicants, and pitching his friend Haverillo from the Pillar of St. Simeon Stylites, on the head of the unlucky critic Apollodorus, Firmilian seems to think he has qualified himself to begin his tragedy.

Bombay Government Records:—I. On a Supply of Water to Bombay. II. Report on the Southern Districts of the Surat Collectorate. By A. F. Bellaris.—III. On the Settlement of Foras Lands in Bombay. IV. Report on the Collectorate of Sholapore. By J. D. and J. S. Inverarity,—and Statistical Report on Cambay. By A. Summers. Printed at Bombay, for the Government.

THESE interesting documents refer to distinct subjects. The first, on the supply of water to Bombay, shows that the wells and tanks in one of the chief cities of our Indian Empire are by no means equal to the wants of the population, which has, in consequence, suffered much distress. Some of the reservoirs are only fed by the drainage of dirty streets and lanes; others are so brackish that neither man nor beast can drink their contents; others are continually drying up, and the scarcity has at times been such that a proposal was made in 1845 to discontinue the irrigation of neighbouring lands, in order to save the people from perishing of thirst. This deficiency attracted the notice of

the Government, and the chief engineer was called upon to furnish plans for remedying it. The most important project arising out of the discussion is that of creating, in Salsette, an enormous artificial lake, to contain from one thousand to two thousand millions of gallons. The Vehar Valley would be made available for this purpose, so that dams would only be required where the line of natural barriers is broken, and a perpetual stream, flowing from the mountains, would keep the basin full. Many curious details are enumerated in this Report, which, with the others, has been edited by Mr. H. Green, of the Bombay Service.

The papers on the Southern Districts of the Surat Collectorate contain an account of a purely agricultural population, among which are some of the most primitive specimens of the human race. These are the black tribes called Kalapuruj, who formerly came out of their native mountainous forests, and settled in the lower country. They cultivate the soil, but are nevertheless migratory, and take care not to wander far from their original woods, in which they still delight to roam, with bow and arrow, in pursuit of game. They have no formalized religion, and no priests,—but occasionally worship some tree or stone thrown by nature into an unusual position. Almost invariably do these savages, if charged with any offence, confess the truth; but otherwise they are deeply degraded, not even knowing the value of their own produce.

In the Report on Foras Lands, the character of Indian litigation is exhibited; but the interest of the subject is altogether special. The same remark does not apply to the Report drawn up by the Messrs. Inverarity on Sholapore. They were the collectors of the district, which is a plot of land 170 miles long, and varying from a width of 60 to 80 miles. It is occupied by 600,000 people, who live in 1,027 villages. The soil and climate are good; water abounds, and there are some facilities for trade. With these advantages it is useful to compare the social results obtained under the government of the East India Company,—and this the Report enables us to do.

Mr. Summers's account of Cambay is highly interesting. In that province a peculiar system of finance prevails: the principal taxes being levied upon houses fronting the streets, upon second marriages, and upon divorces. A revenue is also raised upon the produce of valuable stone quarries which yield the bloodstone, the moss agate, chocolate stones, crystals, lapis-lazuli, obsidian, cornelian, and cat's eye.

The Bombay Government will do well to furnish the public with more of these Reports,—which have been judiciously selected, and honestly represent the condition and wants of the territories under British rule.

History of the German People—[Geschichte des Deutschen Volkes]. By Jacob Venedey. Berlin, Duncker; London, Williams & Norgate.

PROFESSEDLY taking for his example the venerable Justus Möser, the historian of Osnaburgh, who in the early days of Goethe was looked upon as an epoch-making man, M. Jacob Venedey resolutely sets himself the task of writing the history of the German people generally, from the early days when they created a "Cimbrian panic" among the ancient Romans, to his own times. Justus Möser, in the Preface to his 'History of Osnaburgh,' apologetically stated that he had entered upon his new department of knowledge when he had attained the age of fifty years, adding, that in order to make up for lost time, he went immediately to original sources,—so that he, as it were, made every

discovery afresh. This declaration is adopted by M. Venedey as exactly suited to his book; and hence we may assume that he is likewise a gentleman who has entered late in life upon the study of history, and has made up his mind to strike out for himself an independent path.

The task which M. Venedey has imposed upon himself is by no means slight. We do not say this because he has undertaken to write a complicated history that comprises nearly a couple of thousand years, for in these times of accessible information and rapid writing a person would be thought a poor craftsman who could not, at three days' notice, rattle off a history of any given country, during any given time, at any given length. Compilation may be written by the team with little else than manual labour; but M. Venedey proposes to himself no such ignoble aim. The opening volume of his work, extending from the defeat of Papirius Carbo in B.C. 113, to the fall of the Carlovigian dynasty, comprises little that has not already been fully elaborated by classical authors in various tongues; but M. Venedey, though in his Preface he acknowledges his obligations to modern German historians, patiently plods on with old authorities, and conscientiously cites his Tacitus and his Jomandes and his Gregory of Tours at the foot of his page. The first aspect of the work may indeed produce a contrary impression, for the casual reader opening at page 184, and finding a considerable portion of the "Sermon on the Mount" reprinted *verbatim* from the New Testament, and sundry lengthy disquisitions on matters which, though connected with, are not exactly implied in, the subject, may be readily tempted to imagine that he has before him one instance more of that vice of bookmaking which is endemic in Germany. But when we look somewhat closely into the work, and, through its ample contents discern the spirit of the author, we begin to feel that what appeared to be want of judgment in shaping his material is the result of a zealous desire to give everything in reference to his subject. The Germans, in M. Venedey's belief, were the great sustainers of Christianity,—so the principles of Christianity must be re-stated, or the book would not be complete. As Mariana began his "History of Spain" with Tubal Cain, so does M. Venedey start fair with the venerable German forests, and, scorning the example of those writers who pack up the old matter in a cursory "Introduction," he proceeds with slow and measured steps, deeming that no ground is to be lightly passed over. A massive and somewhat unwieldy edifice is thus formed, and the exploit of M. Venedey reminds us of that of his ancestors in the days of Marius, who to construct a dam took whole lumps of rock such as they were and flung them into the stream,—for in the same manner he gives us lumps of information. When we see announced that the whole work is not to exceed four octavo volumes, not unreasonably thick, and in type not unreasonably close, we feel uneasy as to how he will get his quantity of luggage into so confined a packing-case.

No one is more aware of the magnitude of his task than M. Venedey himself;—not relying on his own strength, he begins with a prayer in verse, which we venture to translate.—

Thy blessing, mighty Lord,
On this poor work bestow,
To it the pow'r accord
That makes the spirit glow.
Grant that the seed of good,
Which thou therein hast planted,
May all-triumphant spring,
And plenteous harvest bring ;
That byt he lying brood
The true may ne'er be daunted,
But by the faithful page

Be stirr'd to honest rage.
Oh ! let this seed give birth
To naught but good on earth,
Bestow on it thy blessing,
That in its might progressing
Great bosoms it may fire,
And lofty deeds inspire.
This, Lord, I beg of Thee,
Amen—so may it be.

A man who starts in this way is no ordinary book-maker. He is either a tricky impostor or an honest enthusiast, and a very slight glance at M. Venedey's book will suffice to prove that he is not the former.

Without the enthusiasm that has evidently prompted M. Venedey to his labours, he would doubtless have been a dull amasser of facts; but fired by love of his subject, he has made a book that is not only readable, but alluring; while his reflections give evidence of much independent thought. His practical object, as far as the early part of his book is concerned, is to exalt the importance of the German element in the world's history, and now and then his zeal in this respect is somewhat ludicrously apparent. We give a very palpable instance.—

Marius, now a wandering exile, condemned to death by his enemies, fell one day into their hands, and a Cimbrian slave was to execute the sentence. This office was intrusted to the Cimbrian that he might avenge the fall of his race on the victor. But, slave as he was, the Cimbrian was of the same mould as those of his nation who had allowed the brave (Roman) defenders of the bridge on the Etsch to return home with honour. In the prison, while he stood, sword in hand, opposite to the fallen hero, he was disarmed by the thought of the man's valour and greatness. He shrank back with the exclamation, "I cannot slay the man!"

Of the many stories told by Plutarch, none is probably more familiar than the anecdote of Marius and the Cimbrian. M. Venedey in the above extract says nothing that is not in Plutarch, but he just leaves out one little particular which gives a different tone to the whole. This little particular is the defying question which (as everybody knows) Marius put to the intended assassin: "Dost thou dare to kill Marius?" Now, there is no doubt that the narrator of the old anecdote chiefly meant to convey to us the extreme awfulness of the fallen veteran, as proved by the timidity of the Cimbrian. M. Venedey's slight modification completely changes the relation of the two individuals. The Cimbrian, not scared a bit, but acting from sheer spontaneous magnanimity, as became a type of Germanism, generously showed mercy to unfortunate greatness.

M. Venedey gives us so much of his own, that he may fairly be allowed in the zeal of his nationality to strike a line or so out of Plutarch, and we do not point out this little freak so much by way of censure as with a view to indicate the spirit that pervades the book. Far be it from us to damp M. Venedey's belief that a German is the finest creature in the world. It was that belief that made him undertake his task, and put up prayers for its due fulfilment,—and if his faith cools midway, how shall we get the fourth volume?

The character of the author's views cannot probably be better shown than by his summary remarks on the fall of the Merovingian dynasty.—

The whole history of the Merovingian period is nothing but the process by which the Germans (kings and people alike) were gradually brought down and destroyed by Gallo-Romans, including both the nobles and the clergy. By marking this opposition, we would not, of course, imply that Germans did not rise into the ranks of the nobility and clergy, and float with them on the surface; just as, on the other hand, a portion of the Gallo-Roman nation mingled with the Frank nation, drew it down to itself, and then, in contrast to its former position, was raised up again. Regarded from another point of view, this

period exhibits to us the extraordinary phenomenon, that the living is, to a certain extent, conquered by the dead. Rome has fallen; and yet Rome, by the reminiscence of her power, rules the whole Merovingian period. The Salic kings and potentates were Romans in their kind—at any rate, pupils of Rome—and carried Roman views and peculiarities down into all their Salic relations, so far as they could be influenced from above. Byzantium, but lately born, and yet already weak with age, became, as it were, the mistress of the vigorous young bridegroom who had taken possession of Gaul. The young bridegroom communicated to his aged mistress a portion of his strength, and premature as he was, became weak and debilitated long before his time. The spectacle of a State that is doomed to death getting the better of a younger neighbour, and dragging him down to perdition, is repeated more than once in the history of mankind, but never so strikingly as in the Merovingian period. The weakness of age is familiar with the whole mystery of baits and incitements, and knows how to display them before youthful vigour as to enchain it and to guide it. Age has no passions—does nothing in a hurry—never deceives itself as to its purpose—only ventures where it is certain to win,—and thus, with all its weakness, it often has the advantage over youth, with all its strength. The results of conquest and the incitements of Rome were the cause of the rapid fall, not only of the Merovingian dynasty, but also of the German population of Gaul. At the same period, the island of Britain was conquered by the Anglo-Saxons and other Germans; and here also might be seen the results of conquest,—that is to say, a powerful kingdom, and a strong nobility, devoted to its service, claimed more and more privilege over the people. But the Gallo-Roman element, the example and the teaching of Rome and Byzantium, were not brought into play here; because in Britain the Roman element had been rooted out and destroyed before or during the time of the Anglo-Saxon conquest. And thus in Britain, notwithstanding all the results of conquest, which for a while seem perfectly to have uncivilized the Anglo-Saxons, both the throne and the nobility—always theoretically, and again, by degrees, practically—evinced more of the German—the patriarchal character,—the character with legally defined duties for the service of the State and the people,—while in Gaul the throne and the nobility inclined more to the Imperial despoticism of the East, and gradually brought this inclination into practice. The "King" of the Franks vanquished Rome and conquered Rome with the aid of the Frankish people. As a King, he had a firm footing in the rights of this people,—firm, because his rights were based on duty,—and, on the other hand, because this duty limited his rights, so as to prevent all overgrowth. But the "Kings" did not comprehend where their power lay; they became pro-consuls—they became Emperors—and then leaned for support upon the old Gallic nobles, upon whom they conferred new powers and privileges. And the aristocracy oppressed the people; and when this had nearly lost its liberty and its political importance, the power of the Kings was broken likewise.

These general remarks may be aptly illustrated by an extract from a previous portion of the book, relating to the life of Clovis,—in which a particular turn is given to a very familiar story.—

The Imperial dignity had in the Roman empire gradually attained the highest pitch of absolutism. The Emperor was the ruling deity of the world—his will was law—doubt of his omnipotence was not only treason but blasphemy. In this sense the Emperor thought, the people acted, the officials administered, the laws spoke, and the political institutions ordered all the relations of the lands subject to declining Rome. This was the inheritance which Clovis took in the name of the Franks, and which he imposed as a burden upon them. The royal dignity of the Germans was a judicial office, and the king was bound like every other citizen by the simple laws, which a simple people had made;—it was a post of honour, which, though in consequence of a deeply-rooted and general devotion of a people to a tried and respected family it often appears hereditary, was, nevertheless, perfectly secure only so long as the king was the ablest and most esteemed man

of his race, and similar qualities were promised by his descendants. It was a presidential office held by a single individual, in the face of a people, every one of whom deemed himself equally privileged with the king in the sight of the law, and as a member of the community. The contrast is, at once, clearly shown by two incidents, preserved by the historian of the time. Gregory of Tours tells us, how a Roman bishop exhorted a German king to be baptized. The Roman said to the German, "Thou fearest thy people, oh king! but seest thou not that thou art the head of thy people, and that thy people is not thy head?" So thought the subjects of the Roman Emperor. When the Franks conquered the kingdom of Syria, many of the churches were stormed and plundered by the heathen despoilers. A bishop entreated Clovis to give him back a golden vessel that was among the booty. When the spoils were divided, the Frank king said to his followers,—"I entreat you, brave warriors, be so kind as to give me that vessel in addition to my just share." Most of them consented, but one stepped forward, and said, "Thou hast nothing to claim beyond what is thy lot, by right;"—then, raising his axe, he broke the vessel. Now, this mode of thinking and talking is the very reverse of that which we should find in a Roman, or Romanized man, standing in the presence of an Emperor, the successor of an Emperor. Scarcely more than a year afterwards, when the king reviewed his army on the *Champ de Mars*, he remarked the man who had refused him the vessel at Soissons. Coming up to him, Clovis found fault with his sword and axe. "No one carries such bad weapons as thou," he exclaimed, and snatching the axe from his hand, he cast it on the ground. The man stooped to pick it up, when Clovis cleft his head with his axe, exclaiming, "Thus didst thou serve the vessel at Soissons." The "Emperor" (Imperator) avenged the "King." The condition in which Clovis found Roman Gaul necessarily facilitated the victory of the Imperial over the Kingly office. The nobility and clergy still predominated in Gaul, and made themselves masters of all the wealth of the country.

The above extracts will serve to show how M. Venedey reflects upon the facts, of which he is so industrious a collector. We may now take a friendly leave of him, wishing that he may arrive in safety at the end of his long and pleasant journey.

The Pride of Life: a Novel. By Lady Scott. 2 vols. Routledge & Co.

The materials of this story are not novel. The only son of a proud old English family, of the highest respectability and impeccable fashion, whose boast it is that there never was a *mésalliance* recorded in its annals, falls in love, —no, not falls in love, but, in idleness,—with an extremely beautiful and highly cultivated young woman, far superior to her apparent station, who gains her living as a copyist of old pictures. He gets up an idle interest in the troubles of her family;—and the following is recorded, as an instance of his *great delicacy* of feeling. Though they are reduced to the greatest distress, that they are not actually on the point of starving, as her father tells him, is "entirely owing to the filial exertions of my Saverell."—"Mordaunt was on the point of asking how this young girl contributed to the support of her family;—and his eyes glanced at a few of the beautiful drawings round the room, framed and suspended from the walls; but here, too, something withheld him. Money, and the actual receipt of it, he felt to be rather a delicate subject, and he did not like to handle it. He remained, therefore, some little time longer and then"—possibly our readers may imagine he was going to slide unobserved a ten-pound note upon the chimney piece;—but he simply "rose to take leave!"—This Mordaunt, be it recollect, is the hero of the book. He has a foil, a good-natured, inquisitive individual, named Felix Wynn—a harmless, confirmed bachelor of

forty-three—who has neither delicacy nor susceptibility. Mordaunt

"related to him the adventures of the last few hours—giving a striking detail of the conversation he had had with their acquaintance of the Rhine steamer, and enlarging with much feeling on the *uncomfortable sensations it had given him to sit and listen to a story of suffering which he saw no means of alleviating, and see evidences of a poverty which he did not know how to relieve.* Felix Wynn had not the same sensitive delicacy which characterized Evelyn. He could not enter into this part of his friend's feelings; and his question of 'Why not?' was asked without the least hesitation."

—After some further conversation, Felix warns Mordaunt Evelyn against becoming further acquainted with this family, who seem so strangely to occupy his thoughts. "At the same time he is interested himself, and does not mind owning it. Of this Evelyn reminds him,"—and he replies in the following supremely *rational* strain:—

"I know I am (interested)," said he, "but what does it matter what I do? I am not the heir to a large estate—I am not the only hope of a high and (begging your indulgence) a very proud family—I have neither father nor mother to care who I know or with whom I choose to associate; but *all these things you are*. I should like to see Mrs. Evelyn's face, if she saw you bowing to Mrs. Muggridge; I should like to see your father's at the sound of that euphonious name."

Mr. Mordaunt Evelyn goes his way, and forgets all about his sympathy with the Muggridge family in the astounding and distressing news that awaits him at home. His sister Grace is exposed to the greatest danger that could befall an Evelyn:—a certain fashionable mother, having cast her eyes upon a certain eligible young baronet as fit husband for her daughter, has endeavoured to inveigle him away from Miss Grace Evelyn, to whom he has shown symptoms of a disposition to attach himself. Mordaunt is distractedly appealed to by his eldest sister (who has done her own duty and married the son of a Duke) to show himself a brother and come to the rescue. After reproaching him for going into public so seldom with his mother and sisters, she adds,—

"If you had managed Sir Alan better, or taken him in hand before Lady Lavington fixed on him for Helen Gore, we should have had the proposal by this time. Mordaunt felt the reproach, and was silent as well as sorry."

His sister proceeds to tell him that

"Grace has another *prétendant*—a millionaire and a merchant."—"A merchant, Susan! where on earth did she make his acquaintance?"—"A man of untold wealth and family diamonds that only want resetting—a man whose millions were made in trade; all very honest and respectable, no doubt; but, as you may imagine, one whose alliance would draw all our ancestors out of their graves with horror and make the Heron blood boil again."—"But when did she meet him? on whose shoulders lies that sin?" And so he goes on expatiating in eloquent horror at the danger, and winds up by inquiring how his mother "could tolerate even the most distant prospect of such a thing?"—"She does not tolerate it," replies the sister; "she looks on it with fear and trembling, and *dreads lest the man's good qualities, good manners and good fortune should influence my father*; whilst at the same time she dreads lest, actuated by pique, Grace herself should draw him on, until she is no longer able to retreat with honour."

The italics are our own.

After this conversation, Evelyn walks down to his club, "much annoyed as well as perplexed."

"He thought of Sir Alan Gore, that haughty young baronet, whom Susan had justly called 'as high as Lucifer,' and he felt that Grace would be placed in an enviable position could she attain to such a match as that. * * If in a moment of pique Grace should throw aside such a chance

as this, Mordaunt felt as if he should never cease to reproach himself for not having done what little might have been in his power to advance the family interest."

Of course, it is nothing wonderful that the next time he meets his friend Felix Wynn he inquires after the Muggridges as "those poor people we met abroad"; and owns that "family affairs had so much engrossed him" that he had quite forgotten his promise to interest himself on behalf of the son. Felix Wynn has meanwhile been to see them and bought four of the daughter's pictures, to the great admiration of Mordaunt, who expresses his envy of the self-satisfaction which his friend must feel at "having been so unstintingly the benefactor to people who can never repay you." And when he finds that Felix had bought them *unframed*, his wonder at his generosity knows no bounds, for, as he remarks with a Jew-like appreciation of their value, "the frames looked well worth five pounds each!" He, apparently, belongs to that class of picture-buyers who "make it a rule never to give more for a picture than the value of the frame."

The remainder of the book turns upon the extreme distress and inconvenience which Mr. Mordaunt Evelyn brings upon the fine ladies of his family by—marrying this identical artist, Miss Saverell Muggridge, who deserved a better fate. The whole account of this marriage, into which he is driven, not by love, but by the poorest and most pitiful vanity, is curious, from the bland unconsciousness with which Lady Scott narrates it; and from the moral reprobation directed against the bride's mother, for wearing "a brown barège dress edged at the flounces with red braid." Dreadful to relate, Mrs. Muggridge, thus attired, is seen by Saverell's sisters-in-law! As Saverell cannot exactly be divorced from her husband, even for such a flagrant breach of the proprieties of dress committed by her mother, she is peremptorily ordered by her husband to hold no communication whatever with her parents,—and the main incidents of the story consist in Mr. Mordaunt Evelyn's attempts to suppress the fact of his wife's family. However, Saverell turns out at last *not* to be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Muggridge, but the lost heiress of Lord Carlton, an Irish peer, who, having died in difficulties, has never been missed. After a few huddled melo-dramatic incidents, Saverell enters into possession of the Kavanagh estates,—but by way of punishing pride, Mordaunt Evelyn dies very uncomfortably in *furnished lodgings* just before Saverell recovers her rights. The story comes to an abrupt ending, like a candle which suddenly sinks in the socket, leaving the reader completely in the dark as to what ultimately became of nearly everybody else who has figured in the book.

Rights—[Le Droit]. By Émile de Girardin. Paris, Librairie Nouvelle; London, Jeffs. M. de Girardin, who dearly loves a controversy, has collected into a portable volume the more or less philosophical letters addressed by him to the Editor of the *Gazette de France*. To these effusions he has added the epistles of two French advocates, MM. Thiercelin and Blot-Lequesne; the result is an amusing book, to which three or four decided gentlemen have contributed—each author taking a new view of the same subject, and apparently wondering how his opponents can possibly see it through other spectacles than his. M. de Girardin cannot possibly understand that his definitions are not clear as noon-day,—or that even the subtlest logician should entertain the hope of refuting a fractional part of his propositions. The lawyers are less excited, and begin with a declaration of an invincible repugnance for metaphors. With

the questions in dispute between M. de Girardin and his rival editor we shall not trouble ourselves:—they are essentially political, and therefore beyond our province. But with the style in which the most remarkable of Parisian editors opens his fire upon the enemy—with his peculiar manner of expressing his opinions of the moment, we may fairly deal. These letters call to mind the press-writer in every line. Rapid generalizations, decided opinions given out as indisputable propositions, by-play used to exhibit the writer's weight and importance; with flourishes proclaiming the author's own victories;—these various peculiarities make up lengthy letters, which are amusing, if not instructive, and which are further garnished with quotations from Bacon, Hobbes, and D'Alembert. M. de Girardin is undoubtedly most interesting when he refers to events in which he played a conspicuous if not a very glorious part. People who remember the penitent duel at the grave of Armand Carrel will smile as they read the pretentious liberalism which he now addresses "To Youth!" The dedicatory page, indeed, is not an inapt specimen of M. de Girardin.—

To you who have the time to learn:—to you who will have the happiness to forget:—to you who will owe your liberty to civilization, which can alone confer it!—*EMILE DE GIRARDIN.*

To the youth of France the author addresses his vivacious controversy. After some preliminary flourishes, in which the Editor of the *Gazette de France*, having replied to his adversary, winds up by asking what this sceptical spirit wants?—M. de Girardin plunges boldly into deep water.—

What do I want? I will answer you. I wish to put aside such words as Right, Reason, and Justice, to which various significations are given according to the humour of the time. Where am I going? I am advancing from that which is to that which will be; from that which I know to that of which I am ignorant; I am advancing from the progress already accomplished to the progress yet in store; I am advancing from the Infallibility which has been disproved, yet which calls itself Authority, to the substantiated Experience which is called Liberty; I am advancing from the Power which ignors to the Knowledge which is powerful; I am advancing from the corporeal serfdom that has disappeared from France to the intellectual serfdom which reigns in its place; I am advancing from the legal bondage of the mind to the free use of thoughts; I am advancing from public tutelage to individual reason; I am advancing from the laws which emanate either from the will of a man or the vote of a majority to laws derived from the nature of things; I am advancing from recognized error to demonstrated truth; I am advancing from dissipated doubt to demonstrated certainty; I am advancing from the exception become the rule to the rule applied without exception:—in fine, from the arbitrary to the absolute!

Is not M. de Girardin's opponent crushed by these formidable advances? Is he not frightened by the nimble philosopher—who skips like a mountain-goat from one crag to another without once appearing to notice the precipices that are under him? Many people have been anxious to learn whither M. de Girardin was progressing; and in the foregoing extract they are, we suppose, completely answered. If, however, they should not see their way clearly even now, we have no doubt that the versatile philosopher will be happy to add twenty further answers to each of the twenty answers already given. The mistake of the age, according to M. de Girardin, is, that physical force has been unceasingly employed against intellectual force:—the muscle tearing out the brain.—

The wars of nations against nations—the revolutions of the people against their governments—the proscriptions of opposing parties—the extirpations of rival faiths—are all the effects of one cause:—the

rivalry between material force or the right of the strongest, and intellectual force the right of the most intelligent. Let this rivalry be confined within its natural limits,—that is to say, let brute force, for the future, be opposed only to brute force—the stronger against the weaker,—let intellectual power be opposed only to intellectual power—the most intelligent against the least intelligent:—and thus, as fire dies away for want of fuel, so will die out all extirpations, mutual proscriptions, periodical revolutions, and intermittent wars. Men of this age and of this country, who have been each in turn conquerors and conquered, oppose abusive force with superior force—special pleading with irrefutable argument,—but never again oppose force to reason. You, who call yourself Guizot, refuse Lamennais, or have him refused, if you think it necessary, but do not imprison him. Did Lamennais (that great writer for whom France now mourns) in 1840 plant himself behind a barricade? Did he tear up the pavements? Did he carry a sword? Did he load a gun? Did he point a cannon? No, he reasoned—he confined himself to the exercise of his right. Guizot, in imprisoning Lamennais, instead of refuting him, personifies not the moral triumph of intellectual strength over intellectual weakness, but the legal victory of material power over intellectual power. According to this law, the lion which has devoured a man is superior to his victim. To incarnate the contradictrior or detractor who annoys you, instead of showing that you are in the right, is a proceeding which in France is still held to be a most legitimate and a very simple arrangement,—yet what would be said of two interlocutors, one of whom should reply to the argument of his opponent by firing a pistol at his head? This method of avoiding the trouble of a reply, this manner of condemning an opponent to silence by killing him, would hardly establish the superior intelligence of the survivor. The indignation which an act so monstrous would inspire is that indignation which will be felt one day when an attempt is made to stifle intellectual strength by analogous outrage.

Here M. de Girardin joins issue with the advocates of peace at any price,—but, with them, halts before the old question—how will you decide the dispute of two intellectual forces when these forces are inflexible in their opinions? Where on the face of the globe is the umpire sufficiently powerful, sufficiently intelligent, to decide between rival parties in a state, or rival nations of a continent—and moreover, to have his decision respected? M. de Girardin should have avoided one illustration. The man who closed the lips of Armand Carrel (by way of finishing a controversy) wrote with a bad grace when he flourishes about the barbarism of pistol-shots—the dignity of intellectual strength!—This gentleman, whose policy seems to be to cross over to the sunny side of the way, writes of the recent civil struggles of his country in the following fashion. He is recalling a conversation he had with a republican celebrity "well known in the *National* and the *Reformé* newspapers."—

It seemed to him (the republican) a matter of course that physical force should have been used to replace the monarchy of 1830 by the Republic of 1848. To him this was a legitimate, if not a legal, proceeding:—still, although he justified the events of the 24th of February, he utterly condemned those of the 2nd of December. He admitted that a government might be destroyed from below, but he denied that it might also be scattered from above; in other words, he allowed a revolution coming from below, but not one directed from above; he glorified the *coups de peuple*, but he branded all *coups d'état*! If, I replied, the *coups de peuple* be more legitimate than *coups d'état*, on what ground did the executive power establish its right to stigmatize the doings of the 15th of May as a crime? Explain to me how the occupants of the Hôtel de Ville on the 24th of February were less factious than the occupants of the same building on the 15th of May whom the Executive Commission denounced. Explain to me the difference between the two,—beyond the success of the former on the 24th of February and the failure of the latter on the 15th of May. Will you invoke

against the occupants of the 15th of May the vote, by universal suffrage, of the 20th of April? If you intrench yourself behind universal suffrage, what have you to say to the occupants of the 2nd of December, who hold up to you the vote of the 20th of December, 1851, and the vote of the 20th of November, 1852? We must be frank and logical: your triumph of the 24th of February, decorated with the glowing title of "the Majesty of the Law," was only the triumph of the strong over the weak; and the proof of this is the fact that, should you triumph again to-morrow, you and your friends would be obliged to repeat your acts of the 15th of May and 24th of June, 1848. Is this true? Therefore you have no criterion, therefore you have no plan, therefore you have no means of measuring or weighing error against truth; who is right and who is wrong? My opponent could not reply, but eluded the position. Having told him that he was eluding it, I added: Right is a word that has different meanings, as it is applied to a state of barbarism or to a state of civilization. When it is applied to a state of barbarism, right signifies might—when it is applied to a state of civilization, right means the most capable or intelligent. The right of the strongest is tested by physical victory, it has for weapons all that destroys. The right of the most capable is tested by a moral victory, it has for weapons all that vivifies. What had the victory of the morning of the 24th of February to do in the evening? They should have issued a short proclamation, in which they should have said simply: Power is grasped at the risk of being lost. There remain two ways of attacking us:—by material or by intellectual strength. We will reply to those who shall assail us with material force by the use of the same weapon, in order to prove to them that we are the stronger, and that we do not fear aggression;—to those who attack us with intellectual force we will answer again by the use of a corresponding force, in order to prove to them that we are the more capable, and that we do not fear discussion. Let the conquered party, therefore, choose their weapons. Do they wish to fight? Force shall be brought against force—grape-shot against barricades—cannons against guns! Complete liberty! The power to the strongest! Do they wish to argue? Proposition shall be met by counter-proposition;—speech by speech;—journal by journal. Complete liberty! The power to the strongest! But why, when we are able to reason, act like beings devoid of thought? The man who fights instead of arguing falls; the man who reasons instead of fighting elevates himself. Victors and vanquished, let us, therefore, throw aside all the weapons of physical strife, and, henceforth, fight only intellectually, with the agents to which industry owes her victories and science her conquests. Not being interrupted, even after the enunciation of a doctrine which my auditor must have then heard for the first time, I concluded thus:—According to these ideas, the words "crime" and "faction," which figure upon all the proclamations of the 15th of May and 24th of June, signed by your friends of the Executive Commission, have no sense whatever. Whoever exercises social power exercises it at his risk and peril. It is for him to be the stronger when attacked, or the more intelligent when led into a controversy. The weakness, which falls underneat in a struggle, has a name—it is simply weakness:—the ignorance, which is worsted in a discussion, has also a name—it is ignorance simply. Why then call either crime or faction? Have we not often seen the proscriber and the proscribed meet in the same prison; and the latter has held out his hand to the former, to own that, had he had the same power, he would have shown the same intolerance? The insurrection which fails is a risk which is lost. Why do not revolutions cease? It is because they all belie their origin: it is because they never end as they began—by proclaiming liberty. Revolutions are the claims of the minor who has ceased to be a minor, against the guardian who will not give up his power—of the intellectual serf against the legal suzerain. Power changes hands, but does not change its nature:—and it is for this reason that the death of one revolution is but the prelude to the birth of another. The work which has been neglected three times, viz., in 1789, in 1830 and in 1848, and which remains to be

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accomplished in the future, is, the absolute separation of all that belongs to individual power from that which belongs to power *individus*,—the absolute separation of all that constitutes physical force from that which belongs to the empire of reason, without other limits than those drawn by truth and error.

The foregoing is a specimen of the reviving journalism of France,—containing the conclusions at which the Orleanist, Republican and Napoleonist has arrived after having mixed with the various parties who have enjoyed power in France during the last thirty years. But, men are likely to place little faith in a Vicar of Bray turned schoolmaster.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

John Howard: a Memoir. By Hepworth Dixon. A new edition. (Jackson & Walford.)—In a note to this new edition of 'John Howard,' the author says:—"I wrote this book when I was very young. For a long time after it was written it lay on my hands. Unknown to Letters, as all young authors must be at the first, no publisher would venture to produce my volume. It went the round of the trade and did not find a patron. One said the subject was too new—another said it was too old. In one place I was informed that the public have not yet learned to care about social reformers—in a second, that they are tired of social reformers. A publisher, generally thought able and acute, objected to the book as being too much about prisons. Worn out with deferred hope I offered to give it away,—and could not. I say all this for the encouragement of young authors. Chance threw me in the way of gentlemen who read the MS. for themselves, liked it, and proposed such terms as I was willing to accept. The appearance of a third edition within a year, proved that if they had made a mistake, the reading public had shared it with them. The book having thus taken its place, and my publishers being anxious to print an edition at a lower price, adapted for a still wider circulation, I have felt the need of re-casting and re-writing the work, so as to make it less unworthy of public favour. Time—reading—observation—have each brought some fruits to the author since it was written; something has been also gained in knowledge of Howard's life; and the literary art of twenty was found not satisfactory at thirty-three. The whole has therefore undergone revision—it is hoped the reader will think improvement."

The Book of South Wales, the Bristol Channel, Monmouthshire, and the Wye. By C. F. Cliffe, Third edition, revised by the Rev. G. Roberts. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—A country which includes, among objects of interest to the tourist and the antiquarian, Tintern, Chepstow, Raglan, Caerphilly, Pembroke, and a hundred other ruins, requires an intelligent guide-book. We do not know of any publications that are, in general, more disappointing than the *Itineraries*, *Companions*, &c., sold in the neighbourhood of every interesting spot. Mr. Cliffe, in his determination to be complete, became a little too talkative; but he furnishes much information, and conducts the wayfarer from point to point with notices which are really explanatory. The new edition is improved, and will be found a useful and pleasant critic to check our trust in those ancient men and women who usually recite the legends of old castles and abbeys.

The Happy Colony. By Robert Pemberton, F.R.S.L. (Saunders & Otley.)—The author is a philanthropist who believes in human perfectibility, and proposes a plan for attaining it. He has confidence in men and he has confidence in himself; but writes with such evident sincerity that we are rather amused than offended by the unhesitating style in which he praises his own works. He suggests a colony in New Zealand, where each individual is to undergo an educating process during twenty-one years. Children are there to learn with delight, from Professors who are "to exhibit the most polished manners." They are also to acquire universal knowledge—from the art of splitting willows to the science of ontology.

Eleven languages, each containing thirty thousand words, are to be taught to every pupil, besides the methods of producing materials for food, raiment and shelter. Mr. Pemberton has his own way of teaching. For geography he would lay out a map of the world, on five acres of ground, with grass to represent lands and sand to represent sea. Paths of different widths are to mark the boundaries and highways, and the entire plan is to be dotted with statistical figures. Mr. Pemberton is as enthusiastic as he is ingenious, and mounts into quite as many raptures as he promises to the Happy Colonists in New Zealand. But, after all, the key of his ideas is physical luxury. This is the flavouring essence of the book, which is dedicated to working men. There is a good deal of strong sense amidst these imaginations, and the style, though highly-wrought, is fluent and pure.

The Volunteer Rifleman and the Rifle. By John Boucher. (Hardwicke.)—This is a small volume of practical instructions for rifle volunteers. It ranges through the varieties of the subject—technical terms, the principles of firing, qualities of gunpowder, loading and aiming, choosing a gun, cleaning and keeping it, and exercising. Mr. Boucher, who was formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards, considers it the duty of every man to accustom himself to the use of arms, and his instructions on this point are clear and likely to be easily understood.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Six Lectures on the Pathology of Strabismus, and its Treatment by Operation. By C. Holthouse, F.R.C.S.E. (Churchill.)—It was hardly to be expected that the operations which have been performed for deformities arising from contraction of the muscles should not permit of improvement as experience widened. In this little volume Mr. Holthouse has pointed out some errors into which operators may fall in seeking to remove the deformity of the eye, known by the name of Strabismus, and has also indicated the most improved methods of performing this operation.

The Principles and Practice of the Water Cure. By James Wilson, M.D. (Churchill.)—Dr. Wilson was, we believe, one of the first members of the medical profession in this country who forsook the ranks of honourable practitioners, for the sake of drawing attention to himself and the practice of the water-cure. That cold applied to the surface of the body is a powerful agent, few persons can doubt: that it is a cure for all the diseases that the human frame is subject to, is an assertion. This practice has already in innumerable cases destroyed the lives of those who have submitted to it, and we should have thought the time had come for its being supplanted by some new folly.

The Microscope, and its Application to Clinical Medicine. By Lionel Beale, M.B. (Highley.)—The art and practice of medicine are essentially founded on the sciences of observation. Whatever instruments, therefore, increase the power of using the senses must be of service to the medical man. Thus it has been that the application of the ear to the chest has increased tenfold our knowledge of diseases of that cavity. The microscope, however, promises much more. For just as sight is more available than hearing for investigating facts, so the microscope is more useful than the stethoscope. Not only is the nature of disease more thoroughly understood by the use of the microscope, but the results of its investigations within the last few years have changed the whole face of physiological science, and the general theories of life and disease have been extensively modified. As an introduction to the use of the microscope in physiology and pathology, we regard this little volume by Dr. Beale as decidedly the best which has appeared. Without entering into any physiological or pathological details, Dr. Beale confines himself to pointing out the way of applying the microscope in the investigation of healthy and diseased structures. The work is beautifully illustrated, and we can recommend it to the medical student as a guide to the use of the microscope.

On the Nature and Proximate Cause of Insanity. By James G. Davey, M.D. (Churchill.)—The nature and cause of insanity are no light matters

to deal with. Although they have occupied the attention of metaphysicians and doctors for centuries, we seem almost as far off as ever from grasping them. Every contribution on such subjects from a practical man must be valuable. Dr. Davey has had large opportunities for observing insanity, and we have no doubt that the general conclusions at which he arrives are correct.

Epilepsy and other Affections of the Nervous System. By Charles Bland Radcliffe. (Churchill.)—Most of our medical books of the present day bear the stamp of reaction in one form or another, against the generally received views and treatment of disease during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century. The predominant view at that time was, that all diseases were inflammatory, and demanded antiphlogistic treatment. It is now known that many diseases attributed to inflammation were not dependent on this cause; and that even where this fact could be established, severe antiphlogistic treatment was not necessary. Dr. Radcliffe's book is worth attention, as tending to show that epilepsy and other nervous affections are more frequently attendant upon debility and exhaustion than upon plethora. Although his general theory of the pathology of these diseases may not be admitted, his book will certainly repay a careful perusal.

Practical Observations on Mental and Nervous Disorders. By Alfred B. Maddock, M.D. (Simpkin & Co.)—Dr. Maddock has had considerable opportunities of studying nervous disorders, and in this book gives the result of his experience. We do not find much new matter in the volume.

The Structure and Use of the Spleen. By Henry Gray, F.R.S. (Parker & Son.)—The spleen has always been the difficulty of physiology. Theory after theory has been invented to explain its use, but nothing entirely satisfactory has even yet been given to the world. The work on this organ by Mr. Gray obtained the Astley Cooper Prize of the College of Surgeons. It contains by far the best account of the spleen extant; and although we feel that Mr. Gray's explanation of the function is as good, if not better, than any which have preceded it, we cannot congratulate him on having wholly cleared up the difficulty of ascertaining the nature and function of this remarkable body.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alison's *History of Europe*, People's Edition, Vol. 7, cr. 8vo. 4s. cl. Anderson's *Mercantile Correspondence*, 7th edition, fc. 8vo. 5s. cl. Anderson's (R. S.) *Address to Young Merchants*, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Art of Drawing on Glass, 1s. 6d. Barwell's *Little Lessons for Little Learners*, 8th edition, sq. 2s. 6d. Bell's English Poets, 'John Oldham,' fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Bohn's *Antiquarian Library*, 'Marco Polo's Travels,' 12mo. 3s. cl. Bohn's *British Classics*, 'Gibbon's Roman Empire,' vol. 5, 2s. 6d. Bohn's *Classical Library*, 'Cicero's Letters,' 12mo. 6s. cl. Breerton (Rev. C.) *On Christian Faith and Life*, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Breton's (Dr.) *Sermons at Hackney*, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Calderwood's (H.) *The Philosophy of the Infinite*, 7s. 6d. cl. Captain Canot, or 20 Years of an American Slave, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Captain Cook's *Journal of a Voyage round the World*, 12mo. 1s. 6d. Chamber's Edu. Course, 'Huddington Latin Rudiments,' 10s. cl. Chamber's Edu. Course, 'Lesson Book of Common Things,' 10d. cl. Chapman's *Lib. for People*, 'Partnership with Limited Liability,' cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. swd. Christian Servant taught from Catechism, Part 3, fc. 8vo. 2s. cl. Christian's *Collected Commentaries*, 2nd edition, 4to. 2s. cl. Cope's (Rev. Sir W. H.) *Visitatio Infirmorum*, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Course of Lectures to Sunday School Teachers, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Curwen's (J.) *People's Service of Song*, oblong. 3s. cl. Curwen's *Completion of the late Duke of Wellington*, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Dr. New's *History of the Berwickshire Hunt*, 12mo. 1s. 6d. Penn's *Compendium of English and Foreign Funds*, 4th ed. 7s. 6d. Penn Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio, 1st series, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Fletcher's *New Testament Commentary and Prayer-Book*, 8vo. 6s. cl. Foot's *Christianity viewed in some of its Leading Aspects*, 2s. cl. Foot-prints of the Cross of Calvary, by J. Layman, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. F. J. Will's *Sports in the Far West*, illustrated, 7s. cl. Hawkhaw's *Sonnets on Anglo-Saxon History*, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Humphry's *Commentary on Acts of Apostles*, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. Idaline: a Story of Egyptian Boudoir, by Mrs. Webb, cr. 8vo. 6s. Prescott's (W. H.) *Conquest of Peru*, 7th edit. revised, cr. 8vo. 5s. Preston's (W. H.) *Poems*, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. R. W. Motte's *Life of Voltaire*, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Lee's *Sayings and Doings of Animals*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Lee's *Lesson: a Tale*, post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl. Lytton's (Sir E. B.) *The Caxtons*, cr. 8vo. 4s. cl. Molesworth's *Record in Harmony with the Geological*, fc. 8vo. 3s. cl. Moxley's (H. M.) *Astronomy for Young People*, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Parker's *Latin Course*, 'Coriolanus of St. Albans,' fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds. Physician's Tale, by H. Milford, 3 vols., post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Pot's *Village Lectures on the Sacraments*, 4s. cl. fc. 8vo. 2s. cl. swd. Prescott's (W. H.) *Conquest of Peru*, 7th edit. revised, cr. 8vo. 5s. Preston's (W. H.) *Poems*, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. R. W. Motte's *Life of Voltaire*, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. R. W. Motte's *Life of Rousseau*, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. R. W. Motte's *Life of Mirabeau*, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Von Humboldt's *Sphere and Duties of Government*, trans. 5s. cl. Walter the Schoolmaster, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Weston's *Popish Practices at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge*, 12. 6d. cl. Wilkinson's (Dr.) *Letter to Russell on China*, 12mo. 6s. cl. Wilkinson's *Revol. of a Slave in the South*, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Young's (Rev. B.) *Southern World*, post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Zama, by the Author of 'Fashion and Famine,' fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

GOSSIP is beginning to busy itself once more with the subject of the National Gallery. The recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee that a Director should be appointed, as the responsible and executive officer of the Trustees, being followed by the resignation of Col. Thwaites, Secretary to the Trustees, those who are sharp at drawing conclusions have imagined that the recommendation of the Committee had taken the form of an accomplished fact. From this point to the actual naming of the new Director was an easy step for those gifted with the requisite imagination. Hence we find it stated in the *Observer* that Mr. Leslie has been appointed to the office;—other papers name the price at which he has undertaken to brave the anger of critics and the indifference of the people;—and others again are lamenting the waste of genius and the loss to Art involved in Mr. Leslie's withdrawal from his studio and his retirement into public life. Our contemporaries may be re-assured. The pathetic story is a little romance. No such appointment had been made when Mr. Leslie was lifted into office by the *Observer*:—nor has any such been made at all, so far as we are aware. The retirement of Colonel—now General—Thwaites had no connexion with the re-organization of the National Gallery, or with the candidature of Mr. Leslie or any other person for the office of Director. The Secretary to the Trustees is an officer quite distinct, and we should suppose quite indispensable:—and, we may add, that the post is one of the very few offices in the gift of Lord Aberdeen which may suitably be given to a man of letters, who may happen to combine literature with artistic tastes and knowledge.

Our report of Mr. Cary's "facts" in support of the Literary Pirates of America has brought us many letters of remonstrance. One Correspondent writes:—"A poor Author" begs leave through the columns of the *Athenæum* to comfort Mr. Cary, the American sympathizer, whose gloomy view of English letters and their rewards was last week laid before our reading public and our writing paupers. Mr. Cary is reminded on the testimony of other tourists of the *Iachimo* species, who 'get on' by describing such 'arras and pictures' as they see on their travels,—that if Lady Morgan be a Bedeswoman, the 'public charity' of England must be "a fine thing and a fair" (as Sir Geoffrey Peveril put it), a charity of velvet curtains and marble busts, of rich picture-frames and curious China;—a charity of giving *soirées*, dinners, and other feasts to good men and to pretty women,—a charity extending hospitality to native 'Stars and Garters,' Italian Opera singers, (with here and there a refugee Prince or Princess,) French *savans*, and Transatlantic 'Correspondents.' These beneficences, let me repeat, have too often filled a page in 'Tours in Ireland,' 'Residences in London,' and similar American works for an English literary 'pauper' to be spoken of as indelicate in once again 'pencilling' them. Such nonsense as Mr. Cary's is to be answered according to its own folly,—not seriously contradicted."—One who knew Mrs. Hemans perfectly, and who loves her memory so well to bear in quiet such a vulgar misrepresentation as that of Mr. Cary, writes to protest in the strongest terms against the use of her name and circumstances for such a purpose and in such an argument. It was simply not the fact, says our Correspondent, that "Mrs. Hemans lived and died in poverty"—as hundreds of persons moving in all circles of London society are well aware. As we said last week, the "facts" of Mr. Cary are as baseless as his reasoning is illogical.

We perceive that a pension of 100l. a year has been awarded by Her Majesty's Government to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the well-known discoverer in steam navigation.

The Imperial Commission charged with the duty of collecting the correspondence of Napoleon I. held its first sitting last week. The business transacted was of a preliminary character. A secretary was appointed; the manner of collecting the correspondence was determined upon; and it was understood that the Government wished the work to be pushed forward vigorously. Bureaux

are to be opened in connexion with each department of the public service, to examine the archives of each Ministry, and to send to the Commission all that in any way concerns the Emperor. Official letters are also to be addressed to all foreign Governments, requesting copies of any correspondence with the Emperor which they may possess. The result of all these inquiries will be then arranged and edited, and published in costly form by the Government. A popular edition has also been determined upon.

The Committee of French History, Arts, and Language, first appointed in 1834 by M. Guizot, has just made its report for 1832-3. This document exhibits the labours of the Committee for the past year, which labours, it may be remembered, included Augustin Thierry's second volume entitled 'Recueil des Documents inédits de l'Histoire du Tiers-État,' and the sixth volume of the 'Lettres Missives de Henri IV.' The same document also makes certain promises which are not unimportant. It appears that twelve new works are in course of publication. The principal of these are the 'Correspondence of Catherine de Medicis,' 'The State Papers of Cardinal Granville,' 'Military Memoirs relative to the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.,' 'A History of the War of Navarre in 1276 and 1277,' by Guillaume Anelier, and 'Monastic Architecture,' by M. Albert Lenoir. Some of these publications will be voluminous: the Memoirs of Cardinal Granville alone occupying thirteen quarto volumes. But even thirteen quarto volumes are but a moderate instalment of Charles Quint's Chancellor, since this eminent churchman left no less than eighty quarto volumes of manuscripts, which T. B. Boisot, an abbot of Saint Vincent de Besançon, spent ten years in deciphering and arranging. The philological section of the Committee has resolved to publish the works of Chrestien de Troyes. M. Desnoyers and Chabaille are appointed editors of the 'Trésor de Toutes Choses,' written in Paris in the thirteenth century, by the Italian refugee Brunetto Latino.

The architect in charge of the new buildings at the Louvre has intimated to the French Government that it will be impossible to prepare the new galleries in time to receive the paintings of all nations next year. In consequence of this intimation, the Government have inclosed a plot of ground, upon which a temporary gallery will be erected for this purpose. We may further note, as an evidence that the Imperial Exhibition Committee are getting earnestly to work, that they have connected their offices, near the Ministry of the Interior, by telegraphic wires, with the Exhibition Building in the Champs Élysées.

The obituary of the week contains three names which claim a record in a literary journal. Chief of these, in many ways, is that of Lord Denman, who for eighteen years occupied the responsible position of Lord Chief Justice of England. He was in early life a pupil of Mrs. Barbauld; and through a long and busy life he retained a deep interest in literature. His direct contributions to letters have not been important; but our readers know that he could wield the pen vigorously and skilfully when a 'Bleak House' called for reproof, or an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' for criticism. Lord Denman is said to have occupied his later leisure in writing sonnets—a collection of which may not improbably be given to the world in due time. Pending the appearance of these literary exercises, which may or may not add new laurels to the old, Lord Denman will be best remembered for his high moral character, for his firm advocacy of the right of free publication, and for his connexion with the trial of Queen Caroline and Negro Emancipation.

Mr. W. H. Bartlett, whose death at sea is announced, has been long known to the public by his historical and illustrated works. His chief works are 'Early Days in the Desert,' 'The Nile Boat,' and 'Walks about Jerusalem'; these have passed through several editions. His last published work, 'The Pilgrim Fathers,' is, as the name implies, an historical narrative, and, like its predecessors, it is illustrated. Mr. Bartlett's late visit to the East was undertaken only a few

months ago with the design of inspecting the scenery and artificial remains of the "Seven Churches," and furnishing a series of illustrations for a new work on the subject. But, while on his return, and within three days of land, he was seized with a fatal illness on board the French steamer *Egyptus*, and in the course of the following day expired in the prime of life.—A Correspondent who knew Mr. Bartlett intimately writes:—"To the talents of an accomplished artist, an elegant writer, and a traveller, whose graphic descriptions of society in every quarter of the world are so generally admired, Mr. Bartlett added those higher qualities of mind and heart which, to all who knew him intimately, formed a bond of attachment which only strengthened with years, and is now cut asunder at a moment when every difficulty appeared to be overcome."

Mr. E. W. Brayley, whose death is also announced, was the well-known antiquary whose 'London' is on all our book-shelves, and whose labours in association with Mr. Britton and Mr. Mantell resulted, as our readers know, in the copious 'History of Surrey,' which bears his name.

The Museum at ~~the~~ [REDACTED] House will be re-opened on Monday next. During the recess, the specimens have been re-arranged, and considerable additions have been made. The collection of arms from the Royal Armoury at Windsor will continue to be exhibited. An alteration—as we announced last week—has been made in the days of admission. In future, the Museum will be opened on Saturdays—which will be free days—instead of Tuesdays. This change has been made chiefly with the view of enabling the schools in the metropolis to send their students to visit the Museum on the afternoons of Saturdays.

The way in which critical opinions are misquoted in advertisements—so as to preserve the words whilst violating the spirit of the opinion pronounced,—is an old grievance against certain bibliopolies. If a man could only make criticisms for himself,—how easy it would be to have all his books great, eloquent, fascinating and original! Some of our bibliopolies, we notice, are timidly venturing on this path. A bookseller in Holborn, whose name we refrain from printing, in the hope of his amendment, supplies opinions to his books, old and new, many of which, from the warmth of their appreciation and the elegance of their style, must astonish his readers. A few specimens may be given. Here is a criticism on Akenside's 'Pleasures of Imagination':—"Admirable to form the style, no works have more classic air, full of enthusiasm for treasures of Greek and Roman literature, their Laws, Arts, Liberty, joining keen discriminating spirit of Metaphysics and taste for Moral Beauty."—The work so praised is to be had for the paltry sum of 2s. When the work rises in price, the energy of the critic knows no bounds. Take the following as an example:—"Poli Synopsis, Critic, aliquorūq. S. Script. Interpret."—Most elaborate, stupendous work, fruit of ten years' labour, consolidates, concentrates, admirably arranges the *Critici Sacri* and other authors with the later criticisms, great skill, truly Evangelical." But then the 'Synopsis' sells at 4l. 10s.—Pope seems to be a favourite with our tremendous critic, as the following article will show. 'Pope, Works,'—"Much wisdom, consummate beauty," "most correct writer since Dryden, none more fortunate in poetical subjects, condensation of thought, ease, beauty."—When the bibliopolis comes to speak of Pope as a translator of Homer, he is equally emphatic,—"Even the highest branches of the original, receive additional lustre from this admirable translator." What may be "the highest branches" of Homer we will not venture to inquire. Mr. Prout is also a favourite in Holborn. With a confusion of persons and tenses which is touching in its artlessness, we are instructed that—"The universal popularity of this Artist's style, its Force, Breadth, Freedom, and Peculiarity of his Touch, render his works peculiarly valuable."—Of Raynal's 'Histoire des Indes,' we are informed—"It tells one everything in the world, how to make conquests, invasions, blunders, natural, historical history, of all nations, spiritual cleverness."—What

"historical history" may mean—why a book should be praised for telling us "how to make blunders"—we are at a loss to conceive. This critic needs a gloss. A copy of Quarles's 'Emblems' is labelled—"Much genuine fire, happy similes, admirable epithets, compound words, smooth versification." But the climax of sublime obscurity is only reached in the note to 'Don Quixote,' which runs mad as follows:—"Motteux's excellent translation of this 'immortal work,' retains all the point, humour, pathos, without prolixities and improprieties, with Life, 'one of books above all others, to be read and studied, both for its amusement, with which it abounds, still more for the picture it affords of the true Christian gentleman, virtue, imagination, genius, kind feeling, brave, faithful, elevated soul, affectionate heart, teaching us that this is a world of action, not fancy, our duties around and within us.'—Voltaire's simple "law" of criticism, to write "fine," "excellent," "gorgeous," "piquant," and so forth, opposite every work, is here taken up and distanced. "Virtue, imagination, genius, brave, faithful, elevated soul,"—seldom have we seen so absolute defiance of logic, sense and moderation— even among vendors of scents, blacking, and invisible perukes—as in these puffs by a publisher.

breathing holes. The last plate, the most interesting of all, contains drawings of the well-known set of ancient chessmen found in the Isle of Lewis in 1831, and now in the British Museum.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dolby's Sketches on the Baltic—Landing of the French Troops on the Isle of Aland—Embarkation of Russian Prisoners at Bomarsund;—Breach made in the Walls of Fort Nottick, Bomarsund, by the English Sand Bag Battery. Colnaghi & Co.

THESE sketches are full of *verve* and spirit, but differ much in merit. The pencilling is, however, always free, the composition clever, and the expression of the faces well maintained. The 'Embarkation of the Russian Prisoners' is the best of the three, and seems the most to resemble a sketch made on the spot. The shouting sailors,—the jovial midshipman dragging the drunken Russian,—the smart Chasseur stirring a surly captive with the butt-end of his gun, and the fort smoking on the hill, give a vivid impression of the scene. Architecture is not Mr. Dolby's *forte*, and though the ruins of Bomarsund may be faithfully given, they are represented by a rather hard, black and coarse drawing. The 'Bivouac under the fir-tree' has, however, much spirit, and the two nations are well contrasted.

Gillingham, after Muller. Drawn on Stone by J. Coventry. Printed in Chromolithography by Hanhart. Rowney & Co.

A very pretty and thoroughly English scene; one of those little nooks that human passion seems never to have disturbed; a quiet brook, with a few crisp flags and green water-weeds, where children continue to fish entirely from legendary faith, fish having ceased to inhabit the place for some centuries; some broad tangled trees shading a sunny cottage, and a quiet village church rising from amid farm-yards and cheerful roofs. The various parts of this engraving differ extremely in artistic merit, the church and middle distance are admirable, firm and not hard, soft and not insipid. The trees are cabbagy and blotchy, and resemble a rough, bold, careless water-colour sketch rather than the work of a chromolithographist. The bulrushes and spear-grass in the foreground want sharpness, and decision, and stronger relief to throw out the distance and lend atmosphere to the spongy sky. We think we see in this production, however, signs of great capabilities in the new art for architectural details and colours. An old Prout-like bit of Belgian street scenery would be, we are sure, successful. Crumbling stone, lichen-paling, mossy thatch, cushioned rocks, might all with some care and labour be conveyed by this beautiful process. Painting has yet to have the cheap reproduction applied to it that literature has had.

We may yet see cheap coloured Titians in mechanics' parlours,—the effects at least of Rubens's imperial wealth of dyes and the mellow gorgeousness of Giorgione enriching the eye in the poor man's chamber:—these are the pleasures with which the senses greedily waiting for higher gratification, may yet be feasted. May we see the time when every village shall have its glee-club and its concert-room,—when a reading-room and library shall be found in every country town,—when mechanics will prefer painting and singing to beer and skittles,—when Milton shall take the place of riot, and Shakespeare of Greenwich shows,—when men will prefer the river-side to the smoky tavern,—and when self-education shall become the pleasure of life, and business the honest means of living and not the end of existence!

Christ walking on the Sea. Painted by R. S. Lauder. Lithographed by Charpentier. Gambart & Co.

THE long straight lines of our Saviour's robe spoil an otherwise religious and poetical picture. The figure is rather long and narrow, and conveys inevitably the feeling of a person bathing rather than performing a miracle. The lithographic handling is delicate, finished, and not woolly.

Pictures of the Crystal Palace. Engraved on Wood by W. Thomas and H. Harral. From Photographs by P. H. DelaMotte, and Original Drawings by G. H. Thomas and other Artists. Part I. Bell.

THIS number includes drawings of the opening ceremony, a view in the gardens, M. Monti's fountain, and the south side of the Greek Court. The object of the publication is good,—of its merits we think less highly. The fountain is timid and weak;—the opening is disagreeably composed, and wanting in light and shade. The Greek Court is taken from a poor point of view, and is neither interesting nor forcible. The best by far, though it is a mere study of trees, is Mr. Foster's view in the gardens. The subject is a good one, and must not be slurried from any conviction of the certainty of sale. Wood-engraving can be carried further than this. Nothing can be more injurious to Art than an attempt to convey by one branch of Art the effect of another. These engravings seem like wood trying to look as smooth and metallic as steel.

The Restorations of the Extinct Animals at Sydenham. By W. R. Woods.

A well-drawn and freely-executed lithographic sketch; but so unlucky in the scale of proportion as to make the monsters appear much smaller than they are. We have here so complete a realization of the "worms" that knights slay in fairy stories, that our nursery books will prove valuable as scientific references.

The Old Smoker, after W. Hunt. Drawn on Stone by J. Coventry. Printed in Chromolithography by Hanhart. Rowney & Co.

In this drawing we have one of those ugly, eccentric, gnarled heads of old countrymen that delight the seekers after character. The colour is pleasing, the red and yellow weather tints of the face contrast well with the long sandy hair, the purple wide-awake, and the green smock. The toothless mouth, and the broad, overlapping nose, are full of truth and nature. As a specimen of chromolithography, the work cannot stand high; the tints are often unconnected specks; there is a want of natural blending and of delicacy of touch, that reminds us of the Spanish painter who rubbed in an altar-piece with his thumb without touching a brush. The machine is evident; but the manipulations of a pliant hand, guided by a disciplined mind, whose most accurate and minute movements have grown instinctive, are altogether wanting. The mere rude effect is all that is caught, and the mere plan of colour; it looks well at a distance, but its size demands that it should be placed near the eye. The head is a good study, but objectless, and with neither moral nor story. The outline is frequently lost even where it should be clear and cutting, the touches are too blunt, and the masses too vague and watery.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Maclise, we understand, is to paint his picture of 'The Marriage of Strongbow' in fresco for the Houses of Parliament.

Sir Edwin Landseer is painting a portrait of the Duke of Devonshire, on a commission from the Duke's tenantry in Derbyshire, whose attachment to him has been strikingly called forth by his late illness.

The Exhibition of Old Paintings at Cologne includes no less than 500 examples of early Christian Art. The best picture of that class seem to be a 'Holy Family' by Master Stephan, which is declared to be of itself "worth a pilgrimage."

The subject for this year's Doncaster Cup is, 'Queen Philippa at the Battle of Neville's Cross.' The group is spirited, but too scattered; and the captive King of Scotland is quite lost sight of in this representation of one of the most extraordinary authenticated scenes in English history.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

STRAND.—A little piece, *à propos* to the late court-martial, under the title of 'The New Wags of Windsor,' has been produced at this theatre. The military culprits are treated in the scenes and situations with perhaps overmuch tenderness; but

the court-martial is burlesqued with spirit. The flirtations of the officers with the young milliners, and their other delinquencies, are tried by a jury of women, the counsel employed on both sides being also ladies of the establishment, who plead the cause of their clients with great vehemence, amid much and ludicrous interruption. The affair is simply absurd, and provocative of laughter, in which the audience, we must add, inordinately indulge.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Our London preparations for winter music may be said to have commenced in the advertisement that the rehearsals of the *Harmonic Union* are resumed.

We notice with pleasure that a course of six subscription Choral Concerts, which are to be held at Finsbury Chapel during the autumn and winter months, began on the 19th inst. The series appears to be wisely arranged, calling into occupation, among other executants, a choir of about 200 children, affording a fairly various selection of music, by good masters;—and "the singing" "entirely without the support of instruments."—Meantime, while the Chapel is bestirring itself, the Church is not idle. At Oxford the full musical service, noted by Marbecke, was the other day sung by "the choir of St. John's Parish, assisted by part of the Holywell choir," at a funeral.

Mr. William Wallack has addressed a circular to the patrons of the Marylebone Theatre, announcing its re-opening, on the 7th of October, for the performance of the best works of the British dramatists, both revived and original, and describing the many alterations and improvements made in the building, "particularly in relation to the stage, which by being extended to the depth of 115 feet, will now be the longest in Europe; thus affording space for elaborate *mise en scène*, and the artistic display of perspective and architectural detail." "The portion devoted to the audience," it is added, "will possess increased accommodation and embellishment," and the "interior of the edifice be magnificently ornamented." The chief interest of the announcement is the expressed purpose of the management to provide "a home for the highest Drama of England, and to encourage to the utmost the living proofs and witnesses of its indestructible genius. We are told that "not alone the plays of Shakespeare, and the poetic dramatists of England, will be illustrated with all the resources of scenic and histrionic Art within the power of the lessee to command; but entirely new and original dramas of the highest merit will from time to time be produced, and placed on the boards with the same care and cost that it has lately been the wont to bestow exclusively upon revivals. Justice will be done to the living as to the dead; and no means left unattempted to raise the Victorian age, in its dramatic relations, to a level with the Elizabethan." The circular concludes with advertising that "the season will be inaugurated with the revival of a play of Shakespeare's, beautifully illustrated, according to the text as settled by Mr. Collier; and by the production of a new and original tragedy in five acts, on a British subject, derived from the chronicles of Geoffrey of Monmouth, in which costumes and scenery of a character never yet exhibited will be introduced."

Certain capitals, till lately possessing operatic establishments of only the third rank, seem now making efforts to assemble and retain first-class singers. Madame Alboni—to instance—has been attracted for the winter to Lisbon, there to divide occupation with Madame Castellan, at an enormous salary. The tenor of the *troupe* is to be M. Forti—the same who has been singing in America (?)—and he, while passing through Paris, has been secured by M. Roqueplan for the *Grand Opéra* to replace M. Roger when his Portuguese engagement shall have terminated.—While talking of operas and treatises it may be mentioned that negotiations are said to be on foot betwixt the *Grand Opéra* and Herr Formes. This will seem odd to all who are acquainted with the peculiar requisitions of the Parisian public.—The other foreign *basso* who has made for himself a "habitat" in English concert-music—we mean, of course, Signor

Belletti—has been engaged, we are told, to winter in Turin.

Meanwhile, having been warned that we are not to look for first-class public singers from *The Royal Academy of Music*, we are naturally made anxious by the singular paucity of competent vocalists at present in England,—when we recollect that Exeter Hall, with its three Societies, and St. Martin's Hall have to be "served" during a season of some six months ere the foreign singing birds return.—Saxon papers state that Miss Stabbach, who, though incomplete, was rising in English esteem as a concert *soprano*, has been engaged for the winter to sing at the Leipzig *Gewand-haus* Concerts.—Since writing the above, we have gathered another illustration of the inequality of supply to demand from the Drury Lane *manifesto*, in which the lessee advertises for a *Basso cantante*, a *Basso buffo*, a first tenor, a second tenor, a second *basso*, and a first *soprano*, competent to take part in an operatic entertainment which he is preparing for Christmas.

The *Journal des Débats* announces that M. Gounod's new five-act opera will be produced on Wednesday next, at the *Grand Opéra*.

A Correspondent writes from Paris:—"It may be interesting to your musical readers to learn that the celebrated band of the *Guides*, which has created an immense sensation at the Boulogne camp, may be expected in London to give, it is reported, a grand concert at the Crystal Palace, on behalf of the wives of the English soldiers in the East. This band consists of some of the conspicuous instrumental performers of France; and is said to be kept together by the French Emperor at an immense expense. The *Guides* will arrive in full uniform."

"The Unknown," a new German opera in five acts, was produced at Cassel on the 7th ult. The music is by Herr Bott, the first-fruits of the "Mozart foundation" at Frankfort, which institution, the journals remind us, has only been in existence for five years. The opera is said to have been received "with the greatest favour" by the public.—Weber's "Abou Hassan" has been revived at Vienna.—Dr. Karl, who for many years directed the Leopoldstadt Theatre in the Austrian capital, is dead,—having left behind him (German papers say) a competence and legacies to the actors who contributed to the prosperity of his management.

The new five-act opera by M. Balfi—formerly, we believe, our own Mr. Balfi—which is to open the winter season at Trieste, is to be called 'Pittore e Duca.'

The attempts of American speculators to "get up" an enthusiasm for Madame Grisi and Signor Mario appear to have been lame, awkward, and not successful. Unable to trust to the talent they bring to "the States," and to the vast and opulent audiences who are eager to listen and more eager to emulate European fashions in Art, Transatlantic managers must needs have recourse to every extraneous device to excite curiosity,—as if the systematic failure of one such scheme after another in "the Old Country" (no matter whether the Archimago was Mr. Bunn or Mr. Lumley, no matter what was the theatre) might not have taught them that ruin was inherent to the excitement when it was created. This time, the New York journals have fitted up a mysterious *innamorata*, who pursues Signor Mario and witnesses every one of his performances with a constancy as resolute as that of the fabled eccentric, who was said to wait upon Mr. Van Amburgh with the thrilling hope of witnessing that representation in which the Tiger was to turn upon the Tamer. To this mythical *fanatica*, who by way of completing the joke is christened "Coutts," the first ticket for Signor Mario's first performance was knocked down by auction at an enormous price.—From a far distant corner of the Land of Promise comes an odd, wild account of the inauguration of the Norwegian settlement Oleana, so called because it has been founded by Ole Bull. That eccentric violinist, literally acting the part of *Amphion* as sung by our Laureate, who—

took his fiddle to the gate

And fiddled in the timber,

received a large party of those colonists at the verge of the settlement, Stradivarius in hand, and

marched before them to their new abode, playing as he went!

The Theatre at Boulogne was destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

While our stage-favourites are disappearing—few new comers presenting themselves to occupy "the vacant chairs" of Tragedy or Comedy—the French seem able to keep their theatres fed and filled with new talent. Mdlle. Brindeau, daughter of the well-known comic actor, has just made a successful appearance at the *Odéon* theatre as *Sophia*, in a new drama called 'Le Vicaire de Wakefield.'—It seems true, and no *canard*, that poor old Mdlle. Georges has been appointed by Government cane and umbrella taker at the *Exposition* of next year, in consideration of her age and her poverty. Time was when this Lady used to be advertised in the provincial towns of France as about to play this or the other of her great parts, "wearing all her diamonds."

An odd representative of the Thespian Cart, by means of which drama could of old be wheeled from town to town, wilderness to wilderness, is in preparation for Mr. Brooke the tragedian, who will set sail, we perceive, for Australia and California, taking with him not only his wardrobe, but his own cast-iron theatre, made expressly to evade the enormities of rent-charge in remote places.

The long and painful illness of Mrs. Warner, the well-known actress, terminated on Monday last by her decease, aged, as our contemporaries divine, fifty or thereabouts. She was an amiable, intelligent woman, whose great personal beauty and dramatic power would have advanced her to far higher eminence in her profession than she ever attained, had not a physical defect, in a harsh, hollow, and intractable voice, stood betwixt her and the various expression of the different moods and emotions which the stage demands of its first favourites. Yet, in her maiden days, as Miss Huddart, and in her married life, Mrs. Warner kept a place of honour on the stage. She was selected by Mr. Knowles as the heroine of his "Wrecker's Daughter." She was during many years, the *Lady Macbeth* to Mr. Macready's *Thane*,—the best *Emilia* to *Desdemona* that we recollect, and though not without a power of being graceful, lady-like, and arch, in characters of a totally opposite order,—as our remembrances of her *Lady Grace*, in the "Provoked Husband," and, still more, of her saucy, sumptuous, Scornful Lady, in the revival of that play, attests. As a woman, Mrs. Warner was popular in the theatres for her uprightness of conduct and kindness of heart.

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

LAST week we reported the opening of the Twenty-fourth Session of the British Association. After the inaugural Address of the EARL OF HARROWBY, the EARL OF DERBY made a speech which amused *savans* and spectators almost equally—the first by the oddity of its confessions and the second by the jollity of its allusions—so singularly out of place in such an assemblage and so strikingly in contrast with the very practical and business-like statement of the President. Prof. PHILLIPS brought the Meeting back to its real business, by a few figures, comparing the number of members and receipts of money at the present meeting with the one held last year at Hull. At Hull, said Prof. Phillips, the proceedings were considered to be well attended. The number of old life members who attended the first evening meeting last year was 91; up to that day those registered in Liverpool were 218. At Hull they registered 10 new life members; at Liverpool 12. The old annual members at Hull were 42; at Liverpool they had 80;—of new annual members at Hull, 48; at Liverpool, 79;—associates, Hull, 272; Liverpool, 521;—of ladies, Hull, 175; Liverpool, 362. This was by no means the full attendance at the Meeting. The total number of members at this Meeting of the Association in Liverpool was 1,278, of whom six were men of eminence from foreign countries; and the amount actually paid into the hands of the Treasurer of

the Association for the purposes of science was 1,243^{l.}, whereas last year, at Hull, it was only 621^{l.}—In the afternoon the Mayor gave a dinner, at the Town Hall, to some of the distinguished visitors of the town.—On Thursday evening the *Soirée* of the Association was held in St. George's Hall, when upwards of 1,600 persons were assembled.—On Friday evening Prof. OWEN delivered a lecture, in the North Concert Room, 'On the Anthropoid Apes,'—of which the following is an abstract:

The Lecturer defined the known species of those large tail-less Apes, which form the highest group of their order (Quadrumanæ), and consequently make the nearest approach to man; he determined the true zoological characters of the known orangs and chimpanzees, as manifested by adult specimens; pointed out the relative proximity of the orangs and chimpanzees to the human species; and indicated the leading distinctions that separate the most anthropoid of those apes from man. The Professor then entered upon the subject of the varieties of the human species, and defined the degree in which the races differed from each other in colour, stature, and modifications of the skeleton. He entered upon a disquisition of the causes of these varieties, and proceeded to examine how far any of the known causes which modify specific characters could have operated so as to produce in the chimpanzees or orangs a nearer approach to the human character than they actually present. He pointed out some characters of the skeleton of the ape, e.g. the great superorbital ridge in the Gorilla Ape, which could not have been produced by the habitual action of muscles, or by any other known influence that, operating upon successive generations, produces change in the forms and proportions of bones. The equal length of the human teeth, the concomitant absence of any interval in the dental series, and of any sexual difference in the development of particular teeth, were affirmed to be primitive and unalterable specific peculiarities of man. "Teeth," the Professor proceeded to state, "at least such as consist of the ordinary dentine of mammals, are not organized so as to be influenced in their growth by the action of neighbouring muscles; pressure upon their bony sockets may affect the direction of their growth after they are protruded, but not the specific proportions and forms of the crowns of teeth of limited and determinate growth. The crown of the great canine tooth of the male *Troglodytes gorilla* began to be calcified when its diet was precisely the same as in the female, when both sexes derived their sustenance from the mother's milk. Its growth proceeded and was almost completed before the sexual development had advanced so as to establish those differences of habits, of force, of muscular exercise which afterwards characterize the two sexes. The whole crown of the great canine is, in fact, calcified before it cuts the gum or displaces its small deciduous predecessor; the weapon is prepared prior to the development of the forces by which it is to be wielded; it is therefore a structure foreshadowed, a predetermined character of the chimpanzee, by which it is made physically superior to man; and one can as little conceive its development to be a result of external stimulus, or as being influenced by the muscular actions, as the development of the stomach, the testes, or the ovaria." The difference in the time of disappearance of the suture separating the premaxillary from the maxillary bone, was not explicable on any of the known causes affecting such character. There was not, according to the Lecturer, any other character than those founded upon the developments of bone for the attachment of muscles, which was known to be subject to change through the operation of external causes; nine-tenths, therefore, of the differences, especially those very striking ones manifested by the pelvis and pelvic extremities, which Prof. Owen had cited in his 'Memoirs on the Orangs and Chimpanzees,' published in the *Zoological Transactions*, as distinguishing the great chimpanzee from the human species, must stand in contradiction of the hypothesis of transmutation and progressive development, until the supporters of

that hypothesis are enabled to adduce the facts and cases which demonstrate the conditions of the modifications of such characters. There was the same kind of difficulty in accounting for the distinctive characters of the different species of the orangs and the chimpanzees, as for those more marked distinctions, that remove both kinds of apes from man. And with regard to the number of the known species, Prof. Owen remarked, it is not without interest to observe, that as the generic forms of the Quadrumanæ approach the Bimana order, they are represented by fewer species. The gibbons (*Hylobates*) scarcely number more than half-a-dozen species; the orangs (*Pithecius*) have but two species, or at most three; the chimpanzees (*Troglodytes*) are represented by two species. The unity of the human species is demonstrated by the constancy of those osteological and dental characters to which the attention is more particularly directed in the investigation of the corresponding characters in the higher Quadrumanæ. Man is the sole species of his genus—the sole representative of his order: he has no nearer physical relations with the brute-kind than those which arise out of the characters that link together the great group of placental mammalia, called "Unguiculata." In conclusion, the Professor briefly recounted the facts at present satisfactorily ascertained respecting the antiquity of the Quadrumanæ and of man upon the surface of the earth. At the time of the demise of Cuvier, in 1832, no evidence had been obtained of fossil Quadrumanæ, and the Baron supposed that both these and the Bimana were of very recent introduction. Soon after the loss of that great re-constructor of extinct species, evidence with regard to the fossil Quadrumanæ was obtained from different quarters. In the oldest (eocene) tertiary deposits in Suffolk, specimens of jaws and teeth were found, that unerringly indicated the former existence of a species of monkey of the genus *Macacus* (*Macacus cecus*). About the same time, the tertiary deposits from the Himalayan mountains gave further evidence of the Quadrumanæ: jaws, astragali, and some other parts of the skeleton, having been found completely petrified, and referable to the genus called *Semnopithecus*, which is now restricted to the Asiatic Continent. Dr. Lund discovered in Brazil fossil remains of an extinct platyrhine monkey, surpassing any known *Cebus* or *Myctes* in size: the platyrhines are peculiar to South America. Lastly, in the middle tertiary series in the south of France, was discovered a fragment of the lower jaw, proving that at that period some species of the long-armed ape (*Hylobates*) must have existed. But no fossil human remains have been found in the regularly deposited layers of any of the divisions (not even the pliocene) of the tertiary series. Human bones have been found in doubtful positions, geologically considered, such as deserted mines and caves, in the detritus at the bottom of cliffs; but never in tranquil undisturbed deposits, participating in the mineral characters of the undoubted fossils of those deposits. The petrified Negro skeletons in the calcareous concretes of Guadalupe are of comparatively recent origin. Thus, therefore, in reference both to the unity of the human species, and to the fact of man being the latest, as he is the highest, of all animal forms upon our planet, the interpretations of God's Works coincide with what has been revealed to us as to our own origin and zoological relations in his Word. Of the nature of the creative acts by which the successive races of animals were called into being we are ignorant. But this we know, that as the evidence of unity of plan testifies to the oneness of the Creator, so the modifications of the plan for the different modes of existence illustrate the beneficence of the designer. Those structures, moreover, which are at present incomprehensible, as adaptations to a special end, are made comprehensible on a higher principle, and a final purpose is gained in relation to human intelligence; for, in the instances where the analogy of humanly invented machines fails to explain the structure of a divinely created organ, such organ does not exist in vain, if its truer comprehension in relation to the Divine idea lead rational beings to a better conception of their own origin and Creator.—The discourse was illustrated

by drawings and diagrams of the principal external and osteological characters of the different species of orangs and chimpanzees, and of the different varieties of the human race.

The President's dinner was given in the Philharmonic Hall, on the following day, Saturday, when Sir R. I. MURCHISON occupied the chair, by desire of the President, who had lost his voice in the arduous duties of a preceding day. The dinner was made remarkable by the introduction and discussion of the question of the position of scientific men in society and in the State. Later on, in the same evening, the Mayor had a grand reception at the Town Hall, at which 1,500 persons were present. The great objects of interest were the pictures, contributed, for the occasion, by Mr. Naylor, the banker and collector,—which were seen to great advantage under a very artistic arrangement of the lights.—On Monday evening Col. SABINE read a paper, 'On Terrestrial Magnetism,' at the St. George's Hall.—Tuesday evening was devoted, after the business of the Sections was concluded, to a *Soirée* in St. George's Hall, where M. FOCAULT exhibited some experiments on the Movements of the Earth by means of the Gyroscope, which were explained by Prof. TYNDALL. MM. DUBOSC and MOIGNO exhibited their brilliant experiments on light. The General Meeting on Wednesday was held at three o'clock, in St. George's Hall, when the usual votes of thanks were passed to the local authorities.

GENERAL MEETING.

MONDAY.

Sir PHILIP EGERTON presided, and Prof. PHILLIPS read the invitations from various towns and cities. The first invitation read was from Glasgow to hold the Meeting for 1855 in that city. The next series of documents was from Dublin, inviting the Association to meet in that city in 1857. There were also invitations from Brighton, Manchester, Cheltenham (with which the city of Gloucester combined), Nottingham, and Ryde (Isle of Wight). In these latter invitations no particular year was specified; but in the cases of Brighton, Manchester, and Cheltenham, the Members of the Association were asked to honour these places with a visit at an early period. Prof. Phillips said he was unable to explain how it was that no invitation had come to the Association on the present occasion from Leeds, inasmuch as the time when they expected to appoint a Meeting to be held there had actually arrived. It depended upon the building of a large Town Hall. The applications from Glasgow were supported by Mr. ORR, a Member of the Town Council of that city, and Prof. THOMSON; those from Dublin by Sir W. HAMILTON and Mr. JUKES, local director of the Geological Survey of Ireland; and those from Manchester by Mr. G. W. ORMEROD, Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN, and Dr. ASHTON. Sir R. I. MURCHISON was heard on behalf of Brighton, and the Rev. F. CLOSE advocated the claims of Cheltenham to an early visit.—Sir W. HAMILTON then proposed that the Meeting of the Association in 1855 should be held at Glasgow, and expressed a hope that the resolution would be carried unanimously.—Prof. BALFOUR seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Sir R. I. MURCHISON seconded by Mr. J. SMITH, the Duke of Argyle was elected President of the Association for the Meeting to be held in Glasgow next year. The following appointments were also made for the Glasgow Meeting:—Vice-Presidents:—The Very Rev. Principal M'Farlane, Sir W. Jardine, Bart., J. Smith, Esq., W. Crum, Esq., Sir Charles Lyell, Prof. T. Graham, W. Thomson, Esq.—Local Secretaries:—J. Strang, LL.D., T. Anderson, M.D., Prof. W. Gourlie. Local Treasurer, W. Ramsey.—The following gentlemen were appointed Members of the Council for the Association for 1855:—Neil Arnott, M.D., C. C. Babington, Prof. Bell, —Brooke, Prof. Daubeny, J. P. Gascoigne, Prof. T. Graham, W. R. Grove, J. Heywood, G. B. Greenough, R. Hutton, L. Horner, E. Lankester, R. G. Latham, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Prof. W. A. Miller, Monckton Milnes, Rev. Prof.

Powell, J. F. Royle, Prof. Stokes, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, Prof. Wheatstone, Rev. R. Walker, T. Tooke, and W. Tite. — Col. Sabine was appointed the General Secretary, Prof. Phillips, Assistant General Secretary, and J. Taylor the General Treasurer. — It was agreed that the precise time for holding the Meeting next year should be left to be settled by the General Council, after communicating with the local officers; but Col. Sabine threw out a suggestion, that it was desirable that the Meeting should be held as soon as possible after the close of the session of Parliament.

THURSDAY.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SCIENCE.
President—Prof. G. G. STOKES.

Vice-Chancellor. THE DEAN OF ELY, REV. DR. LLOYD, REV. DR. BOOTH, REV. PROF. WALKER, REV. DR. WHEWELL, REV. PROF. POWELL, J. C. ADAMS.
Secretaries.—PROFS. STEVELLY AND J. TYNDALL, G. HALE PUCKLE, J. HARTNUP, J. WELSH.
Committee—Prof. d'Almeida, Admiral Boscovich, Prof. Bernard, C. Brooke, Prof. M. Dubois, M. Foucault, J. P. Gassiot, Prof. Gray, Dr. Green, W. Hopkins, Lee, M. l'Abbe Moigno, Prof. O. M. Mitchel, Follett Oakes, Col. Portlock, Dr. Rose, J. Scott Russell, Admiral Sir J. Ross, Rev. Dr. Smyth, Capt. W. H. Smyth, Col. Sykes, T. B. Sprague, Prof. W. Thomson and Wilson, J. F. Bateman, A. Cayley, Sir W. H. Hamilton, J. T. Townsend, T. Webster, Fox Talbot.

The PRESIDENT called on Prof. POWELL to read his usual Report 'On Luminous Meteors.'—The Report consists almost entirely of details of observations on appearances of meteors, collected and communicated by various observers who have in former years contributed to the Reports successively printed in the volumes of the British Association. The observations are chiefly from Mr. E. J. Lowe, Mr. King Watts, the Rev. J. B. Reade, Mr. Bulard, and Mr. Farel, the latter of whom accompanies his observations by beautifully-executed diagrams, giving projections of the sky, with the paths of the observed meteors. Considerable discussion has taken place on the subject,—of which some account was given in the Report,—between MM. Coulvin-Gravier and G. Von Boguslawski, more especially on the constancy of the August periodical shooting-stars, which had been denied by M. Coulvin-Gravier. It appears to have been perfectly verified in the last year. An unusual number also seem to have been observed on the 17th of October. Also a very remarkable large meteor was seen over a large part of England on the 28th of October.

Mr. GREG read a paper on ' Meteorites and Asteroids,' in which he brought forward some circumstances in connexion with those bodies, not hitherto noticed, in favour of the theory that they are identical in nature and origin. After stating some arguments against the theory of the atmospheric origin of aerolites, Mr. Greg proceeded to give an abstract of some results he had lately obtained in analyzing a very complete catalogue of aerolite falls. It would appear that since the year 1500 A.D. there are 175 authenticated instances of falls of aerolites, the month of whose fall is known. The number for each month being as follows:—For January 9, February 15, March 17, April 14, May 15, June 17 falls,—first half of the year, 87 falls; July 18, August 15, September 18, October 14, November 16, December 7 falls,—second half, 88 falls. Giving an average of 14·6 for each month. The most important thing to notice is the small number of aerolites registered for the months of December and January, and the comparatively large number for June and July. The former two showing but 16 instances of falls, the latter two 35, or more than double. Now, granting that these aerolites, or meteorites, belong to the system of the asteroids, having orbits therefore whose mean distance is superior to the earth's orbit, it is certainly reasonable to conclude than it is when the earth is farthest from the sun, *i. e.* at her aphelion, that the meeting with aerolites is rendered most probable. This is what would appear really to be the case, for the earth is at her greatest distance from that luminary on the side of the summer solstice, *i. e.* in June and July, precisely the months shown to be most abundant in aerolites. Mr. Greg then referred to a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus*, in which there is a paper by Le Verrier on the asteroids. M. Le Verrier shows by calculation that the sum of the mass of the fragmentary pla-

nets called asteroids cannot exceed one-fourth of the earth's mass; and also shows it probable that their mean mass or system is at its perihelion, and consequently nearest the earth, at the time when the earth herself is on the side of the summer solstice. This would appear again confirmatory of the theory that aerolites are the minute outriders of the asteroids. There would appear to be also further evidence, though of another kind. It has been supposed that some of the larger asteroids have irregular and angular surfaces, which is precisely the case with the majority of the meteoric stones which fall to the earth. Again, taking the average specific gravity of aerolites at 3.0 (they vary from 1.7 to 3.9), further indirect evidence is afforded as to their position with regard to distance from the sun, and, taking water as 1.0, the following table shows the relative densities of several of the planetary bodies, following the order of their distances from the sun:—Mercury, 15.7; Venus, 5.9; Earth, 5.6; Mars, 5.2; Aerolites, 3.0; Asteroids, (1), Jupiter, 1.4. Another circumstance relating to aerolites which was alluded to by Mr. Greg was the periodicity of those bodies, and he mentioned more particularly the 19th of May, 29th of November, 13th of December, 15th to 19th of February, and 26th of July, as being aerolitic epochs, aerolites falling having been recorded on the following days:—February 10, 10, 13, 15, 15, 15, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 25, 27, 27; May 9, 10, 17, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28; July 3, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22, 24, 26, 26, 26, 30; November 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 20, 23, 25, 27, 29, 29, 29, 30, 30; December 11, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14. In referring, however, to the epochs most remarkable for the periodical displays of luminous meteors, as November and August 9th to 14th days, Mr. Greg observed that the number of aerolites recorded as falling on those days is remarkably small, indeed under the average of the year, for out of 155 falls (the day as well as month of fall being known), but four have fallen between the 9th and 14th days of August, and November. The aerolitic (luminous) meteoric epochs also would appear to differ, with the exception of the 29th of November. From this circumstance it seems probable that aerolites, and the majority of luminous meteors (especially periodic and conformable ones), are resolvable into separate classes; and in corroboration of this it may be mentioned, that, while the number of aerolites whose falls have been recorded are about equally divided for the first as for the second half of the year, this is very far from being the case with luminous meteors, by far the larger numbers of which are observed during the second half of the year, viz., from July to December. While, then, we consider aerolites as belonging to asteroids with orbits superior to the Earth's, and partaking of the nature of true though minute planets, the majority of luminous meteors may be considered as having characters more in common with comets. It has been shown by several astronomers, as Olmsted, Pierce, Erman, and others, that the majority of periodic meteors have orbits inferior to the Earth's, and their perihelia near the planet Mercury. Mr. Greg concluded, after making some observations in favour of the self-luminosity of meteors, by suggesting the probability of their having a nature less dense than that of aerolites, but denser than that of comets, and that it is not improbable they have a fluid or viscid nature.

exhibited actions of the kind where the body operated on was compressed magnetic dust. In such a body two opposing tendencies were at work,—the tendency due to length, which sought to set the length axial, and the tendency due to structure, which sought to set the line perpendicular to the length axial. Between the flat poles the latter tendency was predominant, but between pointed poles this was not the case; here the attraction of the ends of the magnetic mass constituted a mechanical couple of sufficient strength to overcome the directive tendency which was due to structure, and to draw the mass into the axial line. But in raising or lowering the body operated on out of the sphere of this local attraction, by bringing it into a position where the distribution of the magnetic field resembled that existing between the flat poles, the body forsook the axial position and turned into the equatorial. The complementary phenomena were exhibited by bismuth. A normal bar of this substance sets its length at right angles to the line from the poles; but Prof. Tyndall exhibited a bar of this substance, which set between the flat poles exactly as a magnetic body. Such a bar, however, between the points set equatorial. On raising it or lowering it, however, it forsook the equatorial position and set axial. In this case the local repulsion of the ends between the points caused the bar to set equatorial, the influence of length thus predominating over the influence of structure; but removed from the sphere of this local action, the directive tendency of the mass triumphed and caused the bar to set axial. The bar in this case was cut with its length at right angles to the planes of most eminent cleavage of the bismuth:—it is a proved fact, that these planes while the influence of form is annulled, always set at right angles to the line piercing the poles, and hence where they are transverse to the length, the bar will set axial. These phenomena were examined in a great number of cases; bars were taken from substances possessing a directive tendency, and it was so arranged that the directive tendency due to structure was always opposed to the influence of length; between the points the former tendency succumbed to the latter, while between the flat poles, or above and below the points, the former was triumphant. It is amusing to observe the strife of these two tendencies in substances possessing a strong directive action. A plate of crystallized carbonate of iron, when properly suspended, will wrench itself spasmodically from one position into the other, and find rest nowhere. The simple law which governs all these actions is, that if the body, cut as above, be diamagnetic, its length sets equatorial between the points, but above and below them axial. If the body be magnetic it sets axial between the points above and below equatorial. Hence the rotation of a magnetic body, on being removed from between the points, is always from axial to equatorial; while the corresponding rotation of a diamagnetic body is always from the equatorial to the axial. The deportment of wood in the magnetic field was next described. Nearly sixty specimens examined by Prof. Tyndall were all diamagnetic; each of them was repelled by the poles of the magnet; cubes of each when suspended with the fibre horizontal set between the excited poles, the fibre perpendicular to the line which unites the poles. Thinking that wood, on account of its structure, would exhibit those directive phenomena which had been demonstrated in the case of the bodies mentioned at the commencement, bars were taken from nearly forty kinds of wood, the fibre being at right angles to the length of the bar; in the centre of the space, between two flat poles, all those bars set their lengths from pole to pole. But Prof. Tyndall afterwards observed the remarkable fact, that homogeneous diamagnetic bodies did the same. Bars of sulphur, of salt of hartshorn, of wax, and other diamagnetic substances, when suspended in the center of the space between two flat poles, set their lengths from pole to pole. Now, as diamagnetic bodies always take up the position of weakest force, it was proved by these experiments, and corroborated by others not cited here, that the true force of the centres of two flat poles, con-

try to the general opinion hitherto received, was the line of minimum force.

The Rev. Dr. SCORESBY stated, that, by subjecting to force ordinary magnets of hardened steel, as by suddenly bending them, or striking them in particular modes, they may have their poles reversed or be deprived of their magnetism, or hardened non-magnetic steel may be instantly rendered magnetic; and he considered that these facts, which he had long since made public, should be kept before the mind in such investigations as the very original and interesting facts just brought under the notice of the Section.—Prof. FARADAY, after very briefly, yet lucidly, explaining to the Section the leading distinctions between paramagnetic and diamagnetic bodies, and their behaviour in the magnetic field, said, that it was conceded on all hands that the explanation was erroneous which PLÜCKER had given of the phenomena which he first discovered connected with the branch of research to which Prof. TYNDALL had just been directing their attention, and which he was so ably hunting down. But when he said the original explanation of PLÜCKER was erroneous, he did not mean that as the slightest disarrangement to that philosopher. It was well understood by all who had any pretensions to scientific knowledge since the days of BACON, that it was through the mist of error that the most important discoveries had to be made, and that in pursuing any research it was much better in the first stages of the inquiry to have erroneous views, than to be without any views that would tend to connect the scattered facts. For his part, he was not ashamed to own that he was a learner, and that in almost every instance it was through the clouds of error that he arrived at the conclusions which satisfied him most. And as his mathematical skill and acquirements were by no means such as to entitle him to despise instruction, he should feel particularly grateful to his mathematical friends present, Dr. WHEWELL and others, if they would explain to him and to the Section the law of distribution of the magnetic force in the magnetic field, if it was known.—Dr. WHEWELL explained how the force would be distributed upon the old theory of magnetic lines; but he said he was aware, and he believed it was now generally admitted, that this theory must be greatly modified, if not given entirely up. But as he saw Prof. W. THOMSON in the Section, who had paid particular attention to the development of the mathematical theory of magnetical and electrical forces, he trusted that that gentleman would favour the Section with his views.—In answer to Prof. FARADAY's question, as to the mathematical conditions under which a uniform field of magnetic force may be produced, Prof. W. THOMSON remarked, that the mathematical theory of the distribution of force both afforded a remarkably simple and definite general answer, and pointed out the most convenient practical means of fulfilling these conditions either approximately or rigorously. For, in the first place, it is strictly demonstrable that if the force be rigorously uniform in some locality, in the neighbourhood of any kind of magnet or electro-magnet, through even one one-thousandth of a cubic inch, in fact, through any finite bulk however small, it cannot but be rigorously uniform through every portion of space to which it is possible to go from that locality without passing through the substance of the magnet. Hence, although between flat poles, such as Mr. FARADAY first introduced for obtaining uniformity of force, we have in reality a most excellent practical approximation to a uniform distribution of very intense magnetic force, through a space of several cubic inches, in a locality not only visible but in every way convenient for experimental purposes; yet it is absolutely impossible that the force can be rigorously uniform through the smallest finite bulk of the magnetic field in any such arrangement, or, generally, in any locality external to a magnet. If an experimenter wants a rigorously uniform field of force, he can only have it in the interior of his magnet; and he must be contented not to see the action he experiments on at the time it is being produced, unless he will follow the example of Prof. FARADAY, who "went into a hollow cubical conductor of

electricity and lived in it," and so was enabled to observe some most interesting and important fundamental properties of electrical force. It would be easy to make a hollow electro-magnet, in the interior of which the experimenter could observe with the minutest accuracy the bearings of all kinds and shapes of bodies in a vigorously uniform field of force. All that is necessary to make such a conductor is to take a hollow papier-mâché globe, say six feet in diameter, and roll a galvanic wire over its surface in a succession of close parallel circles, having their planes at equal distances from one another. A hollow non-magnetic body of any shape, cubical for instance, may have a rigorously uniform distribution of magnetic force produced in its interior by a suitable distribution of galvanic wire over its surface, determinable, according to the form of this surface, by the mathematical theory from which these results are stated. But it would be difficult, perhaps practically impossible, to get a sufficient intensity for exhibiting the forces experienced by diamagnetic or weakly paramagnetic bodies in a uniform field of such extent that the operator could himself enter it; and experimenters must be contented either with approximations to uniformity, such as in the arrangement with flat poles, so successfully used by Prof. TINDALL in the beautiful experiments which he had exhibited to the Section, or they must arrange to test effects in the interior of hollow electro-magnets without seeing them at the time they are taking place. Interesting questions, which the mathematical theory answers decisively, had also been asked regarding the minimum condition of the central line in a field between opposed flat poles, of two cylindrical soft-iron bar magnets, and the effects of rounding off the edges of these poles. It appears that, if we consider the intensity of the force in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic axis through the centre of the field, we find it increasing from the central point to a certain circle of maximum intensity, beyond which it diminishes gradually and falls to nothing at an infinite distance. If the edges of the cylinders be rounded off, the circle of maximum intensity contracts, its centre always being a point of minimum intensity, until a certain degree of convexity of the poles is attained, when the circle of maximum intensity becomes contracted to a point—the central point of the field—which will then be a point of maximum intensity (the central minimum being eliminated), and will continue a maximum, as regards all points in the plane through it, perpendicular to the axis, for any less flat or more prominent or pointed forms of poles. No form of rounded poles, by doing away with maximum or minimum points, can possibly give a uniform distribution of intensity through even so small a finite bulk of the field.

The next paper was read by Sir JOHN ROSS, the celebrated Arctic explorer:—"On the Deviations of the Magnetic Needle peculiar to Liverpool." Ever since the year 1799, when my attention was first directed to the deviation of the magnetic needle, I have lost no opportunity of making observations in many parts of the globe, on the interesting phenomena appertaining to that influence,—a statement of which has been published by me in the narrative of my first two voyages of discovery to the Arctic regions. Since which my attention was called to the frequent losses of ships consequent on the fallacious system adopted by the Admiralty, called "adjusting the compass," at Gravesend and other places; and after the loss of the BIRKENHEAD, I felt it my duty to publish a pamphlet, which, although dedicated by permission to the First Lord of the Admiralty, did not at once obtain their Lordships' approbation, inasmuch as it exposed the absurdity of the system then in practice under the superintendence of a naval officer attached to the Admiralty. But I maintained the truth of my statement; and, after some correspondence on the subject, my assertions were found to be correct, and, consequently, the office of Superintendent of Compasses was abolished, and circulars issued by the Admiralty, not only ordering a monthly examination of the deviation, but that such examination should be instituted at every change of the ship's position, and on every circumstance which

was known or supposed to affect the ship's deviation, or local attraction, which is now admitted to be of infinite service. But my attention has for some time been called to the fact of ships sailing from the port of Liverpool, after having been swung in the Mersey to obtain the amount of deviations, or as it is called, *to have their compasses adjusted*, that immediately on their proceeding on their voyage it was found that the deviation observed in the Mersey was incorrect, and there have been lamentable instances of shipwreck in consequence. It has occurred to me that this untoward circumstance is very easily explained. The fact is, that the Mersey is not a locality eligible for ascertaining the true deviation of the magnetic needle, the ships being in a position between establishments in which large masses of iron are deposited, which must have an influence on the magnetic needle during the evolution of swinging the ship, while the embarkation of passengers with their luggage, or anything else subsequent to that process, cannot but have the effect of producing a false and dangerous result to the observations. But this evil is not without an effectual remedy, which is within the power of every captain of a ship after he has left the port of Liverpool, and which will be found in the following proposals.—It is proposed that the present method of swinging the ship in the Mersey shall be continued; and, in order to obtain a verification or a correction of results observed at that time, it is proposed to place on the sandhills of Rockland (near the Rock Lighthouse), two posts or beacons, true north and south of each other, in the positions best seen near the red buoy of the Rock Channel, when the ships passing will be steering about true west, or west-north-west, by compass. When these two objects can be brought into one, *i.e.* due north of each (both being south of the ship), either a verification of the deviation that was observed in the Mersey, or the amount of difference to be taken into consideration or account on that particular point of the compass, will be shown, from which a calculation may be made in approximation of the other points; and if, further on, two other posts were erected on the magnetic meridian, the ships, on passing them, when in one with each other, could observe the exact amount of the deviation either in the increase or the diminution of the variation on the course of the ship, keeping in mind that it will be on the south point of the compass that the observations will be made. Posts placed due south of Lizard Lighthouse would be useful, and also on the magnetic meridian. But all posts or beacons denoting the true north or south bearings, and those further off denoting the magnetic meridian, should be painted of different colours. The former, that is, the true or nearest, should be red; while the latter, showing the magnetic meridian, should be chequered. Great Ormshead and Holyhead should have beacons placed on them, which would be observable to ships both outward and homeward bound.

"On a New Polarimeter," by Prof. F. BERNARD.—The author briefly explained the results at which ARAGO, Babinet, and Brewster had arrived as to the state of polarization of the several parts of the sky or expanse of the heavens,—and pointed out great perturbations or deviations from the normal state which manifested themselves.

"On a Universal Photometer," by Prof. BERNARD.—"On a New Refractometer," by Prof. BERNARD.—This instrument was founded on the principle of passing a ray through a medium bounded by two parallel surfaces, and might be called the refractometer of separation (*réfractomètre de transport*). When a ray passes through such surfaces, if it be incident perpendicularly, it emerges in the same course. If it be incident obliquely, its emergent course is parallel to that of its incidence. Then the relations which connect the perpendicular distance between the incident and emergent rays—the angle of incidence—the thickness of the medium or distance between the surfaces bounding it—the index of refraction is known—the first two can be observed, the third measured, and then the fourth—which is what we seek—is a matter of simple calculation.

Dr. WHEWELL expressed the pleasure he expe-

rienced at seeing these very beautiful instruments; and was particularly struck with the clear proof arrived at by Prof. Bernard, that the light at the several parts of the solar spectrum was simple, and not compounded light; and that thus the view, which had been some years since propounded, and which was still entertained by some, that the spectrum obtained by the prism was composed of several superimposed spectra, is proved to be unfounded, and must be abandoned.

A paper, on a 'Method of computing the Absolute Volumes of the Molecules of Liquids,' by Mr. J. J. WATERSTON, chiefly of speculative interest, brought the day's business in this Section to a close.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

President—Dr. W. A. MILLER.

Vice-Presidents—Profs. FARADAY, GRAHAM, DAUBENY AND

TRAILL, R. WASHINGTON.

Secretaries—Drs. J. B. EDWARDS, J. H. GLADSTONE, D. S. PRICE, G. LOWE, G. HAMILTON, R. H. BERRY, J. P. GASSIOT, E. A. PARNELL, W. H. BALMINE, DAVID FORBES, DR. W. FRANCIS, DR. T. ANDERSON, PROF. A. WILLIAMSON, DR. D. B. REID, G. LOVE, G. HAMILTON, DR. E. SCHUNEK, H. DEANE, DR. STEVENSON MACADAM, DR. A. PRICE, A. CROSSE, G. R. BUCKTON, DR. H. BENEDICT, J. YOUNG, DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, DR. J. H. GILBERT, DR. T. INMAN, J. D. LIVINGSTON.

The first paper read was 'On a new Electrical Battery,' by Mr. W. SYMONS.—The battery exhibited by Mr. Symons was composed of a series of plates made of a mixture of gutta percha, bees' wax, and shellac. A description of this battery will be found in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for July of the present year.

'On the Influence of the Solar Radiations on the Vital Powers of Plants growing under different Atmospheric Conditions,' by Mr. J. H. GLADSTONE.—This was the second Report given by the author under the same title, and commenced by describing accurately what portions of the prismatic spectrum were cut off by the various coloured glasses employed in his experiments. A series of observations followed on hyacinths grown under very varied influences of light, and solar heat, and chemical agency. Among the results may be mentioned the power of the yellow ray to diminish the growth of rootlets, and the absorption of water; the power of the red ray to hinder the proper development of the plant; and the effect of total darkness in causing a rapid and abundant growth of thin rootlets, in preventing the formation of the green colouring matter, but not of that of the blue flower, nor of the other constituents of a healthy plant. A series of experiments on germination was then detailed. Wheat and peas had been grown without soil under large colourless, blue, red, yellow, obscured colourless, and obscured yellow glasses, and in perfect darkness. The effects resulting from these varied conditions were very marked; and the description of them occupies a considerable space in the Report. The two plants experimented on—being chosen from the two great botanical divisions—exhibited a wide diversity, sometimes amounting to a direct opposition, in their manner of being affected by the same solar ray; but in the case of both the plants, under the circumstances of the experiment, the following effects were observed:—The cutting off of the chemical ray facilitates the process of germination, and that both in reference to the protrusion of the radicles, and the evolution of the plumule: the stem grows unnaturally tall, and there is a poor development of leaves in darkness, becoming more manifest as the darkness is more complete; and the yellow ray exerts a repellent influence on the roots, giving the wheat a downward and the pea roots a lateral impulse. A few experiments on the germination of other seeds were then narrated; and the Report concluded with an account of experiments on the germination of wheat and peas in oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid gases, as well as in ordinary atmospheric air, and in air from which carbonic acid was at all times certain to be removed. The results confirmed former observations on the necessity of oxygen.

Prof. MILLER, in thanking the author for his valuable researches, made some remarks on the interesting results that the investigation had brought to light; and drew especial attention to the remarkable fact stated in the paper, that the blue rays retarded the action of germination at first, although they probably accelerated the growth of the plant

afterwards,—the act of germination being attended with the absorption of oxygen, but the process of development being, on the contrary, attended with the extrication of this gas.—Prof. ANDERSON remarked, that a similar difference in the rate of growth of the leguminous plants and grasses to that described by Mr. Gladstone had been observed when they were manured with the same material. Nitrate of soda, which was found to be an excellent fertilizer for grasses, had comparatively little influence upon leguminous plants.

'On the Gases evolved in steeping Flax,' by Prof. HODGES, of Belfast.

'On the Physiological Properties of some of the Compounds of the Organic Radicals—Methyl, Ethyl, and Amyl,' by Dr. JAMES TURNBULL.—The author commenced by saying, that considering the vast number of new compounds discovered of late years, it was surprising that so few of real value should have been added by medical men to their stores of remedies. The progress of therapeutics, though disproportionately slow when compared with the advance of organic chemistry, was marked in our day by the discovery of a new and most valuable class of agents—the anesthetics. The effects of this narcotic and antiperiodic alkaloids, morphia and quinine, were well understood; but nothing was known of any relation that may exist between their chemical constitution and the different actions they exert on the animal economy. It is probable that an examination into the action of the artificial alkaloids upon the system would throw some light on this subject. Already one of them, Furfurine, has been found by Dr. Simpson to possess antiperiodic properties like quinine. The physiological properties of the pure hydrocarbons were then alluded to: several of them were stated to act as local and general stimulants, and some of the volatile ones had been found to possess anesthetic properties, as had been demonstrated by Dr. Snow and Mr. Nunnerley with regard to benzine, and by the author with euphon and Persian naphtha.

'On the Physiological Properties of Carbazotic Acid,' by Prof. C. CALVERT.—The author stated that Dr. Bell, Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, had cured several cases of intermittent fever with this acid. He also said, that he should be very happy to furnish any physician with a small quantity of this substance, so that its real medical value might be ascertained. After describing the process by which pure carbazotic could be procured from carbolic acid, he impressed upon the Meeting the value of the pure acid as a yellow dye for silk.

Mr. WARRINGTON observed that carbazotic acid was first employed in silk-dyeing at Lyons—that in 1851 its price at Paris, where it was manufactured, was 10s. per lb.; and that if the grass tree or black bay gum (which could be imported into this country from Australia for 1s. per cwt.), were employed and treated with nitric acid (a process originally suggested by Dr. Stenhouse) he believed that it might be prepared for a shilling per lb.

'On the Decomposition of Magnesian Limestone at Bredworth,' by Mr. J. A. DAVIES.

'On the Artificial Preparation of Sea Water for Marine Vivaria,' by Dr. G. WILSON.—The paper was a criticism on a communication made by Mr. Gosse, and contained in 'The Annals of Natural History.' Guiding himself by Schneiter's analysis, Gosse employed chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium and chloride of potassium. Into a mixed aqueous solution of these salts, Gosse introduced various species of marine plants and animals; and for six weeks they thrived and flourished. Dr. Wilson considers, however, that the less abundant, but still essential, constituents of sea-water—such as carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, phosphate of lime, fluoride of calcium, silice, iodine and bromine—should not be absent, as these latter substances are found in marine plants and animals; and it is therefore plainly evident that the medium in which they live ought to contain the same substances. It is, of course, quite possible that in a single aquarium the death of a certain portion of the animals might furnish calcareous salts, &c. for the growth and preservation of their

survivors; and in like manner the death of a given number of plants might liberate iodides, bromides, &c. for the remainder. But this destruction of part of the occupants of the aquarium for the preservation of the other part might be easily avoided, as calcareous phosphates, carbonates, and fluorides occur together in shells, corals, and many limestone. The arrangement of fragments of such calcareous bodies at the bottom of the aquarium would supply some of the missing ingredients; whilst pieces of trap rock and a few grains of an iodide and bromide would afford the remainder.

FRIDAY.

'On the Constitution of Meconine and Papaverine, and their Relations to the other Constituents of Opium,' by Dr. ANDERSON.—The author commenced by referring to the opinion often expressed by chemists, that where several well-marked crystalline compounds are met with in the same plant, some definite chemical relation must exist between them. But even in those cases—as, for instance, in that of quinine and cinchonine, where the formulae of the substances are very simply related—the conversion of one into the other has not been successful. In the course of the author's investigation of the opium compounds, he had obtained a product of decomposition of narcotine, which he called opianyl. The result of the experiments now detailed showed that this substance is identical with the meconine which Combe found naturally existing in opium. The author having thus made the first step towards the simplification of the complex chemistry of opium, concluded by pointing out the relations subsisting among its other constituents; and expressed the opinion that these could not be fortuitous, but pointed to the possibility of further simplifications.

'On the Alkaloids produced during the Destorative Distillation of Animal Substances,' by Dr. ANDERSON.—This paper contained the details of Dr. Anderson's most recent researches on the volatile basis of Dippel's oil. He gave a description of a new base collidine belonging to the picoline series, and a set of experiments which established the fact that these substances belong to the class of nitryl bases. Ethyl-pyridine and ethyl-picoline were described, and their decompositions explained.

'On the Hyposulphites of the Organic Alkalies,' by Mr. H. HOW.—Mr. How had succeeded in obtaining the hyposulphites of the organic alkalies by digesting them with sulphide of ammonium in open flasks. They are a very remarkable class of compounds, sparingly soluble in water, and highly crystallizable. Those of strychnine and cocaine are extremely beautiful compounds.

'On the Results of Experiments on the Preservation of Fresh Meat,' by Mr. G. HAMILTON.—This inquiry was undertaken with a view of discovering a method by which beef could be brought in a fresh state from South America. The experiments were made by inclosing pieces of beef in bottles containing one, or a mixture of two or more of the following gases:—chlorine, hydrogen, nitrogen, ammonia, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and binoxide of nitrogen. Of these, the last two only possessed the power of retarding putrefaction. Beef that had been in contact with carbonic oxide for the space of three weeks was found to be perfectly fresh, and of a fine red colour. Binoxide of nitrogen is capable of preserving beef from putrefaction for at least five months, during which time the beef retains its natural colour and consistence. When meat that had been preserved by the last process was cooked by roasting, it was found to possess a disagreeable flavour. If cooked by boiling, the ebullition must be continued for a much greater length of time than is necessary for fresh meat.

Dr. CALVERT remarked, that he had opportunities of observing the well-known valuable anti-putrid properties of carbolic acid, and instanced the case of the carcass of a horse that was present in a fresh state, although four years had elapsed since it had been soaked in liquor containing the acid. He recommended the use of this acid for preserving bodies intended for dissection, as it neither affects the tissues nor discolors the organs.

'On the Preservation of Milk,' by the Abbé

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MOIGNO.—This was a description of the process invented by M. Mabru, which consists in expelling the air and gases from milk by heating it in tinmed or glazed iron cylinders to a temperature of 21°, in an atmosphere of steam.

On the apparently Mechanical Action accompanying Electric Transfer, by Mr. A. CROSSE.—The author found that by electrifying a sovereign positively in close contact with a piece of carbonate of lime, under nitric acid diluted with fifty times its quantity of water, that a portion of the milled edge of the coin was struck off in pieces, some of which were large enough to reveal the milled edge upon them distinctly. The voltaic action was kept up for fifty hours; and at the expiration of that time the coin had lost three grains in weight; and a ground glass rod that used to keep the coin in contact with the limestone was permanently gilded; and this took place at the positive pole. The weight of the portions removed from the coin exactly corresponded with the deficiency. The solution being tested contained nitrate of lime, but no gold nor copper. I likewise found on repeating this experiment with sulphuric acid, similarly diluted—the voltaic action being kept up for ninety hours—that six grains of gold were removed from the edge of the coin; and the pieces broken off weighed the same. A strip of glass being placed on the edges of the jar containing the dilute acid, and half an inch above its surface, and in a line with the electric current, had its lower part covered with crystals of sulphate of lime, each one of which was at right angles to the electric current. The friction of the carbonic acid gas liberated from that part of the limestone in contact with the coin, was apparently the mechanical cause of the removal of the edges. The author stated that he had tried various experiments both with frictional and voltaic electricity upon different substances, which in his opinion proved the effects of the mechanical action accompanying electric transfer.

On the Action of Gallic and Tannic Acids on Iron and Alumina Mordants, by Prof. CALVERT.—The author drew the following conclusions from the facts contained in his communication:—1st. That there can be no doubt that tannic acid is the matter in tanning substances which produces black with iron mordants; 2ndly. That the reason of gallic acid producing no black dye is, that it reduces the peroxide of iron in the mordant, forming a colourless and soluble gallate of protoxide of iron; 3rdly. That gallic acid has the property of dissolving hydrate of alumina, and also of separating alumina mordants from the cloth on which they are fixed; 4thly. That the reason of extracts of tanning matter losing their dyeing properties is, that the tannin is transformed into gallic acid; 5thly. That gallic acid possesses the property of dissolving iron, and thus lays claim to the character of a true acid; whilst tannin, not having this action, appears to me to be in reality a neutral substance.

On the Action of Citric, Tartaric and Oxalic Acids on Cotton and Flax Fibres under the Influence of Dry Heat and Pressure of Steam, by Mr. F. CRACE CALVERT.—Mr. Calvert has observed that when two to four parts of these acids are dissolved in 100 parts of water, and linen or cotton dipped into the solution obtained, and afterwards dried in the air, they, on exposure to certain temperatures, completely destroy the tenacity of the fibre. This action of organic acids is interesting when it is known that it takes place even at the low temperature of 180°, 212° and 260° Fahr. He also found that cotton and flax fibres when prepared as above and then submitted to the influence of steam, of three lb. pressure, were destroyed.

On the Production of Boracic Acid and Ammonia by Volcanic Action, by Mr. R. WARINGTON.

On the Heating Effects of Secondary Currents, by Mr. J. P. GASSIOT.—In January last Mr. Gassiot communicated to the Editor of the *Philosophical Magazine* an account of experiments made with Rubenkooff's induction coil, and alluded to the fact, that the heating effect, which had already been noticed by Masson, took place in the contrary direction to that which is produced in the

primary current, which heating effect had been observed as far back as 1838. Since January last Mr. Gassiot has had several forms of apparatus constructed for the purpose of observing the phenomena of secondary discharge in relation to its heating effects:—1. If the discharge of the secondary current takes place in air the negative terminal (which in these experiments were of platina wire) became heated. —2. If the wires are sealed into small (thermometer) straight tubing neither terminal appears to be heated, but the discharge takes place, filling the entire tube with a brilliant clear white light.—3. If any part of the tube is blown into small bulbs that portion of the discharge which passes through the bulbs is spread as illuminating that portion with a brilliant blue light.—4. If the discharge takes place in a globe, or in a tube of about one inch diameter, the negative terminal is intensely heated. In the course of the experiments M. Gassiot noticed that the glass at the heated end became quite black; in fact, the heat of the electrode had fused the glass and reduced the lead. He, therefore, had another apparatus constructed, taking care that whenever he experimented with it the current should invariably be sent in the same direction. The result has been that the negative end has become quite black, the glass being apparently oxidized in regular layers, the most intense being nearest the wire. The positive end of the glass remains quite clean, as does the platina wire, except about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, which appears covered with a minute black deposit. At this terminal, whenever the discharge is made, a minute, but brilliant, spark appears, from which the electric brush flows in great beauty and brilliancy. The negative is at first covered with the well-known blue flames until it becomes red hot, or no deposit appears to remain in the negative terminal. In all the experiments made with closed glass tubes the air was exhausted by means of an air-pump.

Mr. SIXS exhibited specimens of borate of lime, and stated that the nucleus of some of the pieces consisted of magnesian limestone,—that they were also sometimes coated with crystals of nitrate of soda, chloride of sodium, glauberite and iodide of sodium. The presence of iodine was demonstrated.

Prof. ANDERSON stated, that he had examined specimens of the mineral without being able to detect any trace of an iodide.

THURSDAY.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

President—Prof. FORBES.

Rev. Prof. SEDGWICK, Col. PORTLOCK, J. SMITH,

G. B. GREENHOUGH, Sir C. LYELL,

Prof. HARVEY,

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Prof. SEDGWICK, Col. PORTLOCK, J. SMITH,

G. B. GREENHOUGH, Sir C. LYELL,

Prof. HARVEY,

Secretary—J. CUNNINGHAM, G. W. ORMEROD, J. W. WOODALL,

W. B. BIRRELL, R. HUTTON, W. HOPKINS, J. B. JUKES, Sir R. I.

MURCHISON, Prof. MORRIS, C. MACLAREN, Prof. OWEN, D. PAGE,

Prof. PHILLIPS, Prof. RAMSAY, Rev. W. SYMONDS, Prof. WILLIAMSON, J. YATES, S. P. WOODWARD, Rev. SIDNEY BRYCE, Jun.,

K. W. MURRAY, J. B. BISHOP, G. P. ROSE, J. B. BOWERBANKS, Major

JAMES, Dr. LLOYD, J. TENNANT, J. CARRICK MOORE.

On the Structure of Lunar Volcanic Craters, by Mr. JAMES NASH.—This communication was illustrated by a model of the lunar volcano Copernicus and a diagram of Simpelius; each of which consists of a plateau, with a small central cone, surrounded by a ring-shaped elevation, exhibiting concentric ridges or terraces. The circular elevations were supposed to have been formed by the accumulation of materials erupted with great energy to various distances, according to the intensity of the force; giving rise to concentric ridges, or *terraces of deposition*, which are often nearly entire circles, one within the other. Besides these there are other terraces, forming only segments of circles, within the principal rings, which were attributed to the agency of landslips; these in most instances correspond to notches in the edge of the crater, from which they have slipped, and their débris has rolled onward over the plateau, towards the centre. The central cone was attributed to the last expiring efforts of the eruptive action.

Prof. PHILLIPS observed, that although there might be no sign of the existence of water on the present surface of the moon, he thought there were many indications of former aqueous action. There

were elevations like the *escars* of Sweden and Ireland, and small gullies converging into larger, like the channels of mountain streams. He also called attention to the narrow, dark lines, many miles in length, occasioned by shadows which change with the direction of the sunlight, showing that the level is higher on one side than the other, as in cases of *fault*.—Mr. HOPKINS inquired into the evidence respecting the existence of an atmosphere, or of water, on the moon. If any atmosphere existed it must be very rare in comparison with the terrestrial atmosphere, and inappreciable to the kind of observations by which it had been tested; yet the absence of any refraction of the light of stars during occultation was a very refined test. No equal means existed of ascertaining the presence of water on the moon; and if it did not now exist, the opinion of its former existence rested on very uncertain evidence. The large size of the lunar craters compared with any on the earth was accounted for if they were produced by the expansion of a fluid mass; for there was no reason why such a force should be materially less in the moon than the earth, whilst gravitation was much less. The result would be not only a much greater elevation, but less tendency to fall. He considered the annular craters were the remains of dome-shaped elevations, of which the central part had fallen in. The lunar craters were more numerous in proportion to the terrestrial; but there might have been many more on the earth which have been washed away.—Mr. JAMES SMITH remarked that the perfection of the lunar volcanoes might be due to atmospheric conditions; and referred to the great circular crater of the Sandwich Islands as being terraced like Copernicus.—Mr. NASHMYTH expressed his very strong conviction of the total absence of water, or of traces of watery action, on the moon; and also of the absence of any atmosphere. The sudden disappearance of stars behind the moon, without any change or diminution of their brilliancy, was one of the most beautiful phenomena that could be witnessed.

On the Probable Former Existence of Palæozoic Glaciers, by Prof. RAMSAY.—Admitting the probability that the earth had cooled down from a molten condition, the author contended that little trace of that refrigeration could be detected, as regards the climate of the globe, since the formation of the oldest fossiliferous strata. For a long time it had been supposed that the coal Flora indicated the influence of high internal temperature; the same inference was derived from the reptiles of the solites and the nautili of the tertiaries. It had however lately been shown that the Silurian Fauna indicated a temperate climate in our latitude, and the other instances might be accounted for by a different geography. He then proceeded to show what he considered evidence of glacial action, during the latest Palæozoic period, in South Staffordshire and the Malvern district. This consisted in the occurrence of *trappæ breccia*, sometimes more than 100 feet thick, amidst the marls and sandstones of the Permian series, or resting on the Silurian strata of Malvern and the Abberleys, where it had been described as trap by Sir R. Murchison. The base of the breccia is a fine soft red marl, like tertiary boulder-clay, containing angular masses of trap, of various sizes, up to two or three feet in diameter, seldom much water-worn, but having their surfaces more or less flattened, and polished and scratched like stones from the moraines of Alpine glaciers. These blocks consist of greenstone, feldspars and feldspathic porphyries, altered slate-rocks, ribboned slates, green slates and sandstones, purple slates, and quartz rock, not derived from the underlying rocks, but brought from the Longmynd and Silurian strata north of Bishop's Castle, some of them having travelled more than forty miles. The Longmynd is now only 1,900 feet above the sea; but on its eastern side, between it and the breccias, there is the great Church Stretton fault, a downthrow to the west of 3,500 feet. And although an elevation of even 6,000 feet would not now give rise to glaciers on the Longmynd, Prof. Ramsay believed that in the Permian period they formed a mountain tract from which glaciers descended to the sea, and bergs broke off and floated away, as in the latest glacial

seas. There are traces of this action being renewed twice,—the last being in the new Red Sandstone. Outlying fragments of Upper Silurian rest on the Longmynd, showing that it was originally covered, whilst the breccias prove that its denudation took place before the Permian period.

Sir C. LYELL admitted the failure of the old proofs that internal heat had controlled the climate within the historic-geologic period. The idea of glaciers in the Permian age was rather startling, and out of harmony with the fact that large Monitors existed in Thuringia, and tree-ferns flourished at the same period; but it was quite possible that the Permian period included temperate and torrid climates, just as both were found indicated in the tertiary. — Prof. PHILLIPS stated that when he first examined this trappoid breccia at Malvern, where it exists at an elevation of 1,000 feet, he had been impressed with the conviction that it was very different, as to its origin, from the ordinary conglomerates of the new Red Sandstone, and even the notion of a glacial explanation had passed through his mind.—Mr. PAGE declared himself a believer in the operation of glacial action from a period much earlier than the Permian; some of the conglomerates of the Old Red Sandstone were so like the accumulations of angular detritus carried by bergs and piled up on the shores of Polar seas, that an Arctic voyager might suppose them formed in the same manner.—Prof. MORRIS referred to the existence of a series of fossils, apparently indicating a warm climate, in the strata immediately beneath the supposed glacial deposit, and to the recurrence of a similar series in the beds immediately above; and also to the existence of rock-salt and gypsum, supposed indications of a warm sea, in the new Red Sandstone.—Prof. FORBES observed, that if the views of Prof. Ramsay were confirmed, they would throw great light on the changes of organic life at the close of the Permian period.

'On the Thickness of the Ice of the Ancient Glaciers of North Wales, and other Points bearing on the Glaciation of the Country,' by Prof. RAMSAY.—Prof. Ramsay stated his belief that there had been two sets of glaciers in North Wales since the ground assumed its present general form. The first was on a very large scale, followed by a slow subsidence of the whole country to the extent of 2,300 feet, until only the tops of the highest hills remained uncovered by the sea; and when the mountains again rose, a set of smaller glaciers was formed. The thickness of the ice in existing Swiss glaciers was known to be very great; in the Grindelwald it had been ascertained to amount to 700 feet, and in other instances was probably thicker. The observations of Agassiz and Prof. James Forbes on the height to which grooved and polished surfaces span up the sides of Alpine valleys, had led to the conclusion, that the ice had once been much more extensive; and that in the glacier of the Aar, for example, it must have amounted to 2,000 feet. The same method of observation had been applied to North Wales; and it had been ascertained that in the Pass of Llanberis the grooves and roundings of the rocks extended to a height of 1,300 feet above the present bottom of the valley. The drifted deposits which overlie these rounded surfaces must have formed during the slow depression which followed, and the glaciers must still have existed, since these deposits, though marine, are still of a moraine character. The cold climate continued during the period of depression, and for some time after it; and there was beautiful evidence in the side valleys of the gradual decrease of the glaciers until they died away amongst the higher mountains, in the form of moraines stretching across the valleys, one within the other. The scratches made by the first set of glaciers passed down the valleys; those of the smaller glaciers crossed the first obliquely.

'The One-Inch Map of the Northern Part of the County Wicklow, geologically coloured,' by Mr. J. B. JUKES.—Mr. Jukes stated that the data were all laid down on the great six-inch map and preserved as public documents. He recommended the adoption of shades of lake for the Feldspathic rocks, and green for the Hornblanitic series.

'On the Anthracite Deposits, and the Vegetable Remains occurring in the Lower Silurians of the

South of Scotland,' by Prof. HARKNESS.—These strata form the high land south of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, and have a general inclination to the N.N.W. The highest beds are on the northern side of the range; and consist, near Girvan, of limestone and sandstone, with fossils of the Llandeilo rocks. To the southward, fossils are rare; but near the lowest part of the series, at Glenkiln, nine miles from Dumfries, organic remains are found in beds of anthracite, resting on 1,500 feet of unfossiliferous purple and grey sandstones and shales. The fossils are *Graptolites sagittarius*, *Diplopaspis prietii*, and *D. ramosus*; *Siphonotreta micula* occurs with the Graptolites in a thin bed of black shale at the base of the anthracitic beds. At Duff-Kinnel, crustaceans of the genus *Dithyrocaris* have been found. These fossils do not account for the carbonaceous matter in the black shales, but indications of "fucoids" have been found; and it is supposed that much of the hydrocarbon of these beds has been lost through the influence of mechanical forces. Fucoids of the genera *Palaeochorda* and *Chondrites* are found in the ripple-marked flags of a much higher part of the series, north of New Galloway, unaccompanied by anthracite, but associated with a zoophyte (*Proto-virgularia*) and tracks of Annelides. The anthracitic beds were supposed to have derived their carbonaceous matter from sea-weeds floating like the gulf-weed of the present day.

Prof. RAMSAY considered these black schists were of the age of the lower part of the Bala or Llandeilo series.—Prof. FORBES remarked that the fossils usually called "fucoids" were rather to be regarded as zoophytes; and the "Nereites" were believed by German paleontologists to be flexible bodies similar to Graptolites, and not tracks of Annelides.

The Rev. W. SYMONDS exhibited some fossil remains of fishes from the Old Red Sandstone of Herefordshire and the carboniferous limestone of Tortworth.

FRIDAY.

'On the Sub-division of the Palaeozoic Rocks of Scotland,' by Mr. D. PAGE.—Passing by the oldest systems, the author proceeded to describe the typical development of the Old Red Sandstone, remarking that the classification of strata should always be founded on the district which exhibited their characters in the highest degree. The system was considered to extend downwards to the lowest stratum, containing remains of fishes, and to consist of three divisions:—1. The lowest, or Grey Sandstone series; 2. The Old Red Sandstone and conglomerate (*par excellence*); 3. The Yellow Sandstone series. The spiny-finned fishes (*Cheiracanthus*, &c.) were most abundant in the lower division; bony-cased fishes (*Cephalaspis*, *Coccosteus*, &c.) in the middle; and *Holoptychii* in the upper series. The "fucoids" were regarded as merely structural peculiarities of the rock; but according to Dr. Fleming, true plants also occurred. The whole system was considered of marine origin; and the conglomerates were believed to have been transported from a great distance by the agency of ice, because the material is not sorted as it would be in a free flowing sea.—The Carboniferous system represented the limestone, millstone grit, and coal-measures of England; but in the east of Scotland there was a peculiar set of sandstones below the carboniferous limestone, called "calcareous sandstone" by M'Laren, and representing the carboniferous slate of Ireland. These lower coal-measures included also the freshwater limestone of Burdie-house, and numerous beds of trappean ash; the sandstones were often ripple-marked, and apparently sub-aerial in their origin. The beds of coal were not workable, and were associated with peculiar fire-clay and shale; Araucaria were more prevalent than tree-ferns, and *Megalichthys* and *Palaeoniscus* the characteristic fishes; no shells occurred in the fire-clay, but only in the shales with the fish remains, indicating periodical inundations of the sea. 2. The carboniferous limestone was sometimes a very thin band, or several bands, at most amounting to 60 or 70 feet; the associated shales were fully developed, and the whole contained encrinites, retropore, minute trilobites, and other marine fossils,

affording even when but a few feet thick an unerring guide to the miner. 3. The millstone grit was very thin, but in some places exactly like the grit of England. 4. True coal-measures, containing a greater variety of coal than in any other field—caking, free-burning, splint, and cannel coal of every variety, besides the "black band," which, if not "coal," passed insensibly into cannel, and was so coaly as to have been interdicted from being worked; "mussel-bands" were of frequent occurrence; and there were indications of rapid formation and drift in the fish-scales and sea-shells. The Permian system was not represented in Scotland, unless the "flat coal" of the Fife-shire coast could be regarded in that light.

Dr. GRIFFITHS remarked, that the term "yellow sandstone" had been already, and long ago, employed by himself for a lower division of the carboniferous system in Ireland: it was several thousand feet in thickness, and included shales, thin, unworkable coal, and limestone, with marine fossils, all characteristic of the carboniferous system.

'On the Foliation of some Metamorphic Rocks in Scotland,' by Prof. E. FORBES.—It was of great importance to geologists to distinguish between lamination, cleavage, and foliation: the first resulted from original planes of deposition; the second was a superinduced structure, dividing rocks into laminae of similar constitution, not coincident with the lines of bedding; thirdly, foliation was the division of a rock into laminae of different mineral condition. Cleavage had been attributed, by Prof. Sedgwick, its first definor, to electrical action; by Mr. Sorby, to a mechanical force; and by Mr. D. Sharpe, to mechanical and chemical influence. The foliation of mica slate, or separation of its mineral constituents into distinct layers, had been sometimes attributed to metamorphic action on layers of different constitution; Mr. Darwin had considered it identical with cleavage, and due to the same cause,—the one passing into the other: the same view has been maintained by Mr. Sharpe. Prof. Forbes agreed with those who considered it a superinduced structure quite distinct from cleavage or lamination. The author then referred to examples of foliated structure. In a roadside quarry at Crianlarich, near the head of Loch Lomond, where the metamorphic limestone is not distorted, and exhibits distinct lines of bedding, of a pale blue colour, caused by the presence of iron; also lines of different mineral matter, the laminae frequently curved round nuclei; and dark lines of crystals of calcareous spar produced, perhaps, by the metamorphism of bands of fossils. In the upper part of the quarry the limestone becomes foliated with mica,—the foliation being at first parallel with the bedding, then becomes wavy and contorted, is affected by small faults, and contains nuclei of calcareous spar, and at length passes into a mica slate. At Ben Os there is a calciferous band in the mica slate, which, having the same strike with the Crianlarich beds, may eventually prove a guide in unravelling the structure of the country. Two miles from Inverarnon there is a bed of porphyritic trap in mica slate, and the foliation on the sides of the trap is conformable. Four miles from Inverarnon, in a quarry of trap, which sends large and small veins into the mica slate, there is evidence of a second foliation having taken place, following the small veins of trap. Near Tarbert the mica slate is foliated and contorted; and a bed of calcareous grit cuts through it, without disturbing the relations of the curves and laminae. In a slate quarry at Luss, the foliation accords in the main with the cleavage, as observed by Mr. Sharpe, in the corresponding district; but whilst the foliation curves round the nuclei of quartz, the cleavage abuts against them. Foliation has also been noticed in the baked rocks of Salisbury Crags. Prof. Forbes concluded, 1, that foliation was a superinduced structure; 2, that it was distinct from cleavage; 3, that it was not of mechanical origin, but a chemical phenomenon; 4, that it was, perhaps, induced by more than one agency.

Sir C. LYELL remarked, that the Plutonic action, which had changed loose sand into quartz rock, shells into marble, and clay into feldspathic rocks,

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had often left the planes of stratification still visible. The unaltered sedimentary beds were frequently affected by irregularities as great as those of the altered rocks, and by crumplings which it seemed impossible to explain. If these were rendered metamorphic, there would be danger of attributing to chemical action peculiarities which existed whilst the beds were yet unaltered.

'On Some of the more Recent Changes in the Area of the Irish Sea,' by the Rev. J. G. CUMMING.—All the recent changes in the relative level of land and sea, indicated in the Isle of Man, appear to have extended to the surrounding coasts of Britain and Ireland. The period of the boulder-clay was marked by a cold climate and the subsidence of the island and surrounding coasts to the extent of at least 1,600 feet;—and, during the re-elevation of the country, there was an interval, when the land was stationary at about fifteen feet above its present level. The sea-bed of the great drift gravel was then left dry, forming an extensive treeless plain, connecting the Isle of Man with the surrounding countries, England being at that time united to the Continent. This was the second elephantine period, in which the great Irish stag (*Cervus megaceros*) became an inhabitant of the Isle of Man, along with other animals whose remains are found in the fresh-water marls occupying basin-shaped depressions in the gravel plain. The marl basins and the plains themselves were afterwards covered with vegetation, and are still often occupied with beds of peat, containing forest trees; but, during the same period, the sea was quietly eating back its way into the terrace of drift gravel, until the Isle of Man became insulated and the further immigration of animals and plants was arrested. Cliffs of drift gravel occur on all the coasts of the island, sometimes capping the hard rocks, at others retiring a little distance inland. The form of the channel, and the greater waste of the pleistocene deposits in the south of the Isle of Man, show that the action of the sea was chiefly from the south; and its higher level is proved by the numerous water-worn caves, above the highest modern tides, along the whole southern and western shores. A still later change is indicated by the submerged forests, on many parts of the coast, which appear to have grown after the formation of the gravel terrace, during a temporary elevation, by which the bed of the Irish sea was once more laid dry. Whether the last subsidence took place during the historic period is a question yet to be determined.

'On the Great Terrace of Erosion, in Scotland, and its Relative Date and Connexion with Glacial Phenomena,' by Mr. R. CHAMBERS.—This terrace is very conspicuous, at twenty to thirty feet above the sea, along the Frith of Clyde, the Islands of Bute and Arran and coast of Argyle, but is less remarkable on the east coast of Scotland. The shells found on it are all of recent species. On the west coast the hills generally slope smoothly to the present beach, broken only by the well-defined rectangular cut of the great terrace, which forms a level platform, seldom less than 100 feet wide, at the base of a vertical cliff, often forty feet high. The cliff is perforated by many caves, and some rough with overhanging stones; whilst fantastic masses of harder rock occasionally rise up from the platform. This terrace is considered to indicate the sea's action during a much longer time than the present beach has existed, and to have been formed at a period of some comparative geological antiquity. On the north-west coast of Arran the ancient sea-cliff is 50 to 100 feet high; and the opening of Glen Jorsa is filled to considerable height with terraces of detritus. The lower part of the detritus is composed of blue clay and small half-worn boulders; over it is a bed of coarse gravel and then fine sand. Some of this detritus rests on the face of the cliff itself, showing its origin to have been posterior to the incising action of the sea, by which the terrace was formed. The surface of the drift is not less than 140 feet above the sea-level, and it is considered to be the product of a glacier once filling Glen Jorsa. The coarse sand and gravel indicate periods at which the land occupied different levels and the sea penetrated more and more into the valley: a

succession of events requiring a great length of time.

'Further Observations on Glacial Phenomena in Scotland and the North of England,' by Mr. R. CHAMBERS.—The author referred to his former attempt to establish a distinction between an early general operation of ice over the surface of Scotland, by which the boulder clay was formed, and a more recent presence of valley glaciers in the chief mountain-systems, bearing as its monument a looser and coarser detritus, like the moraines of the Alps. The latter is supposed to have taken place without the presence of the sea; the former with the sea or with ice covering so large a surface as not to allow of drainage,—just as on the west coast of Northern Greenland, Dr. Rink has shown that continental ice of vast thickness is continually advancing from the interior to the coast, and thus breaking off in icebergs. Additional examples of true moraines, or sub-aerial glacial deposits, have been observed in two of the valleys of Ben Macdui, Aberdeenshire, where conspicuous terminal moraines occur at various stages; in Glen Dearg four of these occur, a mile or two apart,—the height of one of them is 130 feet, the bottom of the valley being about 1,700 feet above the sea. In the valley of the Dee, the lateral vale of Muick has also a remarkable series of moraines at a much lower level. In the Tay valley below Aberfeldy, not more than 300 feet above the sea, there is moraine matter; and near Garth Castle are some more recent terminal moraines of the same glacier. These and other examples show that glaciers have been wherever the mountains approach 3,000 feet. Another class of Scottish moraines is connected with shallow recesses of the more elevated mountains, being placed in front of them, as if masses of snow had gathered till an outward movement took place, carrying coarse detritus for a few hundred yards. One of these exists in Benmore Coigach, near Ullapool, and the moraines which confine Loch Whorral and Brandy are of the same class. Loch Skeen, Dumfrieshire, is formed by another such moraine, the hills being 2,600 feet high, and the lake probably 1,200 feet. In front of a similar recess to the westward are other lines and hummocks of detritus; but there is no lake, the water having escaped by a passage still as clearly defined as a gate in a wall. A similar recess-moraine occurs in the valley of Loch Ranza, Arran, 50 feet above the sea, a furlong in length, with an opening in the centre; the recess is occupied by a morass. In the lake district of England the author had obtained additional evidence of glacial action in the Thirlmere valley, where it enters the cross valley below the pass of Dummelraise, which connects it with the Grasmere valley. There is a remarkable double ridge descending the hill side, about 30 feet high, its surface bristled with blocks, like the train of detritus of a glacier 300 or 400 feet deep, coming down the Thirlmere valley; further down are other heaps of detritus along with rounded and scratched rocks. The author's last observations on the two sets of glacial phenomena were made at the Scotch mountain Schiehallion, which rises from a base 1,100 feet above the sea to the height of 3,600 feet, and is composed of quartz rock. It is abrupt to the westward, and tails away to the east; the top of the ridge is thickly strewn with loose slabs. About half-way up, and above the level of Ferragon, the highest mountain to the eastward, there are examples of striated surfaces, and others within a few hundred feet of the summit; the direction in both instances being W. 30 N., or the same as that of the mountain ridge. About 800 feet below the summit a block of granite was found, and other foreign blocks were noticed in several places. These appearances, and the hummocks of brown moraine detritus in the valley of the Tay, indicate sub-aerial glacial action; but at the pass called White Bridge, the summit-level east of Schiehallion, there is a deep bed of true boulder-clay with many worn and striated blocks; it lies out of the way of valley glaciers, and has escaped removal by their agency.

'On Mineral Charcoal,' by Prof. HARKNESS.—This substance occurs in the form of a black pulviferous silky-looking substance, or a granular

powder, in almost all descriptions of coal, but is most abundant in those beds which appear to have resulted partially from drifting. This appears to have been the case in Nova Scotia as well as in Great Britain. At Sanquhar, the culmstone coal, which has a roof of fine indurated clay, indicating tranquil water, contains little mineral charcoal, whilst in the "Creepy coal," which has a flaggy roof, the charcoal is abundant. Microscopically examined, the charcoal appears to consist of cellular or glandular tissues; the fibrous parts especially resemble the texture of the Calamodendra of the Lancashire coal-measures.

'On Annelid Tracks from the Representatives of the Millstone Grits in the County of Clare,' by Prof. HARKNESS.—The peculiar markings regarded by the author as tracks of Annelides are best developed in the certain greenish grey flags which occur at Kilrush and Kilkee, north of the Shannon. They have the form of meandering tracks, half an inch across, with crenated margins and a central line, with cross-lines between, apparently indicating the segments of the body and organs of locomotion. In the dark-coloured flags below, the tracks are sinuous, but rarely crenated, and occur on the laminae as well as on the surfaces, and look like filled-up burrows of marine worms, and sometimes terminate upwards at funnel-shaped depressions.

THURSDAY.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, INCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

President—PROF. BALFOUR.

Vice-Presidents—W. W. CARLETON, B. B. BATHING, PROF. T. HUXLEY, SIR W. J. ARTHUR.

Secretary—DR. E. LANKESTER, I. BYERLEY.

Committee—DR. G. DICKIE, DR. J. DICKINSON, DR. W. M'DONALD, R. PATTERSON, PROFS. W. C. WILLIAMSON, E. FORBES, AND OWEN, DR. A. McANDREW, DR. P. M. ROGET, DR. BURCHELL, DR. INMAN, F. ARCHER, DR. W. H. JUNIUS, DR. J. YATES, PROF. THOMAS, DR. P. REDFERN, REV. DR. HENSLAW, R. MAUND, J. CLARK, U. S. DR. WIGHT, DR. H. TAYLOR, T. C. ARCHER, WATERHOUSE, HAWKINS, F. WENHAM, J. S. BOWERBANK, W. SYMONDS, DR. LAYCOCK, T. V. WOLLASTON, J. GRANGER.

This Section met in the Library at the west end of St. George's Hall.

DR. LANKESTER read a paper 'On some Traces of Harmonious Colours in Plants and the Plumage of Birds,' by PROF. M'COSH.—The Professor set out with remarking, that he had been convinced for several years past that the colours of plants would be found in beautiful accordance with the law of harmonious colours, and that he had clearly enunciated the doctrine in a paper read before the Natural History Society of Belfast in May, 1853. He acknowledged that since that time he had received assistance from his colleague DR. DICKIE, who has been prosecuting the subject in a more scientific manner. He then proceeded to give the results of his own observations. Taking up the three secondary colours, green, purple and orange, he showed that when these colours are found in nature they have often the corresponding harmonious colours in juxtaposition:—1. *Green harmonizing with Red and Russet.* This is the most common harmony in the vegetable kingdom. Harmonizing with the green leaves of plants we have often red flowers and red fruit. The eye delights to see the red berries peeping forth from the green foliage of the mountain-ash or holly. Not unfrequently, also, the green leaves harmonize with the red or russet of the young stems and leaf-stalks.—2. *Purple harmonizing with Yellow or Citrine.* This is the second most common harmony. So far as he had been able to observe, purple of various shades and hues—such as red-purple where there is a preponderance of red, and blue-purple where there is a preponderance of blue—is the most common colour of the petals of plants. Contrasting with it, we have often a yellow heart in the plant; very often the anthers and pollen are yellow. It is interesting to notice that according to the hue of the purple so is the hue of the contrasted yellow. Thus, in the potato and bitter-sweet the flower is blue-purple and the stamens are red-yellow,—while in the garden polyanthus the outer rim of the corolla is red-purple and the heart is greenish yellow. The harmony between purple and citrine may be seen in decaying vegetation.—3. *Orange harmonizing with Blue and Olive.* This harmony is less frequent, still it is found in nature. Plants with a blue flower have often orange anthers, and

the anthers are often yellow. The eye delights to see the orange flowers peeping forth from the blue foliage of the olive-tree. Not unfrequently, also, the blue leaves harmonize with the orange or yellow of the young stems and leaf-stalks.—4. *Yellow harmonizing with Blue and Olive.* This is the third most common harmony. So far as he had been able to observe, yellow of various shades and hues—such as red-yellow where there is a preponderance of red, and blue-yellow where there is a preponderance of blue—is the most common colour of the petals of plants. Contrasting with it, we have often a blue heart in the plant; very often the anthers and pollen are blue. It is interesting to notice that according to the hue of the yellow so is the hue of the contrasted blue. Thus, in the potato and bitter-sweet the flower is blue-purple and the stamens are red-yellow,—while in the garden polyanthus the outer rim of the corolla is red-purple and the heart is greenish yellow. The harmony between purple and citrine may be seen in decaying vegetation.—5. *Orange harmonizing with Blue and Olive.* This harmony is less frequent, still it is found in nature. Plants with a blue flower have often orange anthers, and

some syngenesious plants have an orange flower and an olive involucre. He had found it extremely interesting to trace this harmony through the vegetable kingdom. Sometimes the harmonious colours are on the same organ. Thus blue and orange are found on the petals of the forget-me-not, yellow and purple on the pansy, calceolaria, mimulus, antirrhinum, &c. More frequently the harmonious colours are found on different organs. Thus, we have frequently purple petals with yellow anthers. Often the corolla is of one colour, and the calyx the complementary colour. He went on to say that the final cause of all this was very evident; the arrangements are in accordance with the structure and likings of the eye. But there must also be an efficient cause. Possibly this was to be found in the chemical changes of plants, and the relation of chemical agents to colours. But it is, surely, also possible that there may be a reality in colour as there is in heat. This juxtaposition of contrasted colours in plants does look as if there were polar forces operating in the distribution of colours. On the supposition that colour is in the object, we can account for colour as seen by the eye by supposing that every colour on the surface of an object repels the like colour, and allows the others to be absorbed. This was, however, but a vague hypothesis, in the absence of a better, and was not to be confounded with the co-ordinated facts which he had presented in regard to harmonious colours in plants. Dr. MCOSH went on to say that he had also noticed traces of harmonious colours in the plumage of birds.—1. Black and white found in birds of tamer and plainer plumage.—2. The second most common harmony is a red-yellow associated with a dark blue. This reddish yellow takes various hues; sometimes it is a tawny colour, at other times orange, and in some birds it is a bright scarlet. The blue is also of various shades and hues, sometimes being a kind of dark grey, at other times a very blue purple, and not unfrequently of a greenish tinge.—3. In the more ornamented birds the harmonious colours are green and red. Sometimes we have a bluish green with scarlet, at other times a yellowish green with a blue-purple.

The next paper read was 'On Associations of Colour and Relations of Colour and Form in Plants,' by Dr. G. DICKIE.—The Professor remarked that relations in the form, structure, number and position of organs are familiar to every botanist: *a priori* it might have been inferred, that order prevails also in the distribution of colours. This is not only the fact; there are, besides, obvious indications of a relation between the colour and form of certain organs. My attention was first directed to the subject in April 1853, and the facts here recorded were demonstrated to scientific friends at that date. A brief account of the subject was communicated to the Belfast Natural History Society in October following. Certain associations of colour have, however, been known to artists who have cultivated the special department of flower painting: any relation between form and colour seems to have escaped notice, and even erroneous views have been promulgated;—for instance, by Ruskin in his 'Lamps of Architecture.' The subject appears to have been very much—perhaps altogether—overlooked by the botanist. The presence of all the colours, red, yellow, blue, which form compound or white light, is a physical want of the organ of vision. Among the lower tribes of plants, the Algae may be mentioned as remarkable examples of constantly associated colours. Such, in fact, is the foundation of Prof. HARVEY's classification, who divides them into red, green and olive. Among the red there are many which have a red-purple hue, and among the olive not a few are yellow-green. Red and green are complementary, and red-purple and yellow-green stand in the same relation. Among mosses we find the red or red-purple peristome associated with the green or yellow-green capsule, and the same is true of their stems and leaves. In flowering plants the associations of certain colours are so numerous, that it is unnecessary in this summary to do more than mention a few examples. In the leaves of *Caladium pictum*, *Coleus Blumei*, and *Victoria Regia* we find red or red-purple associated

with green or yellow-green. The same is true of the pitcher-like organs of *Sarracenia*, *Nepenthes*, and *Dischidia*. In the flower similar associations of various kinds are common. We need not expect to find in a corolla or any other organ the primaries red and yellow, or blue and red, associated and in contact. The red has green, the yellow has purple, and the blue has orange associated. Of the primaries, blue is rarest,—many cases so denominated being, in fact, red-purples. In the flower yellow predominates, hence the very general diffusion of purple of various degrees of intensity. Purple being of such general occurrence in the flower, we can now understand why yellow is the most common colour of pollen: some exceptional cases seem to confirm this; in the turn-cap lily, for example, the red pollen is associated with the green filaments. The colour of the flower may have its complement in that of other parts, as stem, leaf, &c. Sometimes the associated colours are not visible at the same time. The inside of a ripe fig is red-purple, the outside yellow-green. Sometimes a yellow corolla is succeeded by a purple fruit. Direct exposure to light, although usually and in general correctly admitted to have a direct relation to intensity of colour in organisms, appears not to be necessary in every instance. The plant, however, must receive the light at some part or other, in order to produce that intensity of colour observed in the coats of seeds, in the interior of fruits, and in the tissues of subterranean organs. In conclusion—1. The primaries, red, yellow and blue, are generally to be seen in some part of the plant. 2. When a primary occurs in any part of the plant, its complement will usually be found in some other part, or at some period or other of the development of the plant. I have found, in not a few instances, in the animal kingdom similar associations of colour; birds, mollusca and radiata present many obvious examples. We may next examine the relation between colour and form; and the remarks are, for the present, confined to the flower. Law 1. In regular polypetalous and gamopetalous corolla the colour is uniformly distributed. That is to say, the pieces of the corolla, being all uniform in size and shape, have each an equal proportion of colour. Examples of this occur in Primulaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Ericaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Rosaceæ, Cactaceæ, &c.—Law 2. Irregularity of corolla is associated with irregular distribution of colour. The odd lobe of the corolla in such is most varied in form, size and colour. When there is only colour, it is usually more intense in the odd lobe. When there are two, one of them is very generally confined to the odd lobe. Sometimes, when only one colour is present, and of uniform intensity in all the pieces, the odd lobe has spots, or streaks, of white. The odd lobe, therefore, in irregular flowers, is distinguished from the others not merely by size, form and position, but also by its colour. Papilionaceæ, Labiateæ, Scrophulariaceæ, &c. are examples. In some cases, as *Gloxinia*, *Achimenes*, *Rhododendron*, &c., in which irregularity of flower is less marked, the two pieces on each side of the odd lobe frequently partake of its character as regards colour. In some thalamiflorous Exogens (as *Pelargonium*, *Tropaeolum*, *Eschscholtzia*), &c., with irregularity of flower, owing chiefly to difference in the size of the pieces, the largest are most highly coloured.—Law 3. Different forms of corolla in the same inflorescence often present differences of colour, but all of the same form have the same colour. The Compositeæ are examples;—when there are two colours, the flowers of the centre have one colour and uniform in its intensity; those of the circumference also agree in this respect, but have the other colour. The first two laws prevail in monocotyledons as well as in dicotyledons. In the former the calyx and corolla generally resemble each other in structure, shape, and in colour also. The law of the contrasts is, therefore, simpler in monocotyledons than in dicotyledons. The former may be symbolized by the triangle, three and six being the typical numbers in the flower; the latter by the square or pentagon, four and eight, five or ten, being the prevalent numbers. Simplicity of figure corresponds with simple contrast of colour

in the one, while greater complexity of colour and of structure are in direct relation in the other. According to the investigations of BRONGNIART, there has been progressive increase of angiospermous dicotyledons up to man's epoch. Among them we find the floral organs with greater prominence in size, form and colour, and such prominence of the "nuptial dress" of the plant is peculiarly a feature of species belonging to natural families which have attained their maximum in man's epoch and are characteristic of it.

Mr. WARRINGTON gave an account of some experiments he had made on the influence of coloured glass on the growth of plants in sea-water. He found that red sea-plants grew best in glass-cases coloured green, and that green *Confervere* were thus destroyed.—Mr. HUXLEY made some remarks on the general theory of harmony and adaptation in nature. He thought naturalists were too much disposed to take it for granted that beauty was an end in creation. He believed, on the contrary, that grotesqueness was frequently an object, and that inharmonious and inappropriate colours and forms were purposely brought together, and thus excited the feeling of the ridiculous.—Dr. CARPENTER called attention to the fact, that different chemical conditions of the plant produced chemical colours; and the point to be ascertained was whether these were subservient to the laws of harmony sought to be established.

'On the Anatomy of the Great Ant-eater,' by Prof. OWEN.

'On the Power by which Insects are enabled to adhere to Smooth Perpendicular Surfaces,' by Dr. INMAN.—The author took a survey of the whole subject, and pointed out that there were three ways by which various insects effected this object: 1. by suckers; 2. by hooks; 3. by an adhesive secretion. Sometimes only one of these methods was adopted, in other cases two of the plans were found combined.

'On *Stangeria paradoxa*, a new Genus of Cycads,' by the Rev. JAMES YATES.—This plant was interesting on account of its having the vernation and venation of fern, but the fruit of a cycad. It was named after the late Hon. Dr. Stanger, of Natal.

Prof. WILLIAMSON called attention to the fact, that had the leaves only been found of this plant, it would have been referred to the family of Ferns, and it raised the whole question of the correct designation of those extinct plants which were now referred to the Ferns.

'Exhibition of Living Sea Animals,' by Mr. PATTERSON, of Belfast.—The animals exhibited were chiefly species of Jelly-fishes, caught by Mr. PRICE, of Birkenhead. One of the species was the *Cydippa pileus*.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

President—Sir R. I. MURCHISON.

Vice Presidents—Sir R. H. INGLIS, Col. CHESEY, Capt. FIRZER, Dr. CONOLLY, Dr. LATHAM.

Secretaries—Dr. J. D. BROWNE, Dr. H. DE INNE,

Rev. H. H. HIGGINS.

Committee—Capt. ALLEN, R.N., Anthony St. Leger, Rev. W. ARTHUR, Rear-Admiral Beechey, J. BROWN, C. H. BRACEBRIDGE, Earl of DERBY, A. G. FINDLAY, G. B. GREENOUGH, Dr. E. H. HILL, F. MARSH, A. J. HODKINSON, Rev. DR. HUNTER, Rev. DR. H. W. KEMP, J. JORDAN, Capt. J. LIND, Lord LONDESDOROUGH, J. MAYER, R. M. MITFORD, Rev. C. G. NICOLAY, Sir R. OUTRAM, Col. SABINE, Rev. DR. SCORESBY, H. DANBY SEYMOUR, Capt. W. N. SMYTH, Col. SYKES, W. D. SAUL, J. TOWNSEND, J. KING WATTS, T. WRIGHT, J. B. YATES, R. CHAMBERS, J. FERGUSON, DR. J. LEE, DR. M. WHITFORD, C. R. RAVENSHAW, DR. REID, Admiral Sir JOHN ROSE, J. A. TAYLOR.

Dr. NORTON SHAW read 'Communications on an Australian Expedition,' from Capt. CHARLES STURT, DR. J. W. F. BLUNDELL, and G. S. WILSON, geologist to the Expedition. Capt. STURT says his conviction is, from extensive observation, that there is a great inland sea, almost due south from the Victoria river. He crossed, when there, a stony plain, on which there was no vegetation; and another plain covered with sand. These places were the lowest land he could see; and the general dip of the country was from east to west. These early places frequently became covered with water; and, the fall being to the west, he asked, where did those waters accumulate? The contemplated Expedition would perhaps let us know whether there was any communication between the Swan River and the interior. Capt. STURT thinks that a rich country will probably be found in the north, judging from the flight of some birds, and the vicinity

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of hills, between lat. 16° and 20°, and long. 120° and 133°.—Dr. Blundell's communication spoke of the necessity of any Expedition proceeding from the north.

Mr. G. S. WILSON referred to the value of North Australia to men of enterprise, as the climate and soil would admit of the cultivation of sugar and cotton, and cheap labour might be had from the natives of China, India, &c., and a competition might be maintained—to the independence of the mother-country—with the United States. He also expressed his belief that gold and minerals would be found in the eastern and northern mountains, as in the southern, for they appeared all to belong to one range, which extended from Van Diemen's Land to New Guinea, the tops of some jutting up in the sea as sunken rocks.—The PRESIDENT announced that he had received a letter which said that Mr. Gregory's appointment as chief of the Expedition had been decided upon.—Mr. JUKER thought that very high land would be found in the interior of the country, judging from the Victoria River. He said there was plenty of thick Red Sandstone in the north, and he believed some granite and metamorphic rocks.

Dr. CONOLLY now took the chair, while Mr. CULL read a paper, entitled 'A Description of Three Esquimaux, lately exhibited in London.'—At the conclusion of a conversation on this subject, Sir R. I. Murchison resumed the chair.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR read some 'Extracts from the MS. Notes of Travels of General Fervier in Central Asia, from Teheran to Herat, Balkh, Candahar, and along the course of the Helmund and round the Lake Sistan,'—which extracts led to a rather lively discussion. The paper occupied an hour, and was received with much interest, as it gave the adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes' of an intrepid French soldier. As usual in Eastern narratives of travels, recitals of imprisonments, wonderful anecdotes of credulity or incredulity, and narrow escapes from decapitation, abounded. Mr. Seymour intends to publish the manuscript. There were several allusions, in the extracts, to the progress of the Russians in the north of Russia, it being said that they were pushing on colonies of Cossacks, and sinking wells, at the rate of about ten miles a year; and it expressed fears for the asiduous growth of the Russian power in the East, so ultimately to endanger the safety of our Indian Empire.

The PRESIDENT denounced such fears as mere idle dreaming, and any adventure as Quixotic. He had been in the neighbourhood mentioned, and among the Ural mountains, and he had also been in the army; so he might form an estimate that, with such an impracticable sterile country as a base, no army could proceed to an invasion.—Col. CHESNEY said the Russians might get through Persia.—Col. SYKES exclaimed—'It's all visionary! It's all visionary!—The PRESIDENT. What is "visionary"? You had better say something more than that, Colonel Sykes.—Col. SYKES. It is impossible for an army of a hundred thousand men, with commissariat, to cross from Russia to the Indus.—The Rev. Mr. ARTHUR said there was scarcely a greater fallacy than to think the conquest of India an easy or frequent occurrence. From the time of Alexander only Mahmood the Great made the attempt, and, after twelve battles, the attempt was scarcely successful. The Mussulmans had, after seven hundred years, not overturned the Brahmins; and England had been a hundred years in the conquest of India.

Dr. CONOLLY returned to the chair.

Mr. CULL, before proceeding to read the following paper, remarked that the inquiries as to who were the people of old Etruria, and what was the language they spoke, were full of interest to the ethnologist and the philologist. It had been suggested that a commission should be sent to Etruria, and Chevalier Bunsen had laid the matter before the Berlin Academy, which cordially assisted in the procuring of funds. Dr. Freund had gone out, and collected a vast deal of information, though chiefly of a negative kind, which would soon be laid before the public at length, in a book.—Mr. Cull then read the following paper:—'Notes on

the Etruscan Question,' communicated by Dr. FREUND.—After travelling through, and my sojourn in, the country supposed to be the original home of the Rasenæs or Etruscans, and after having studied the language of the district, and examined the remains of antiquity, I venture to lay down the following positions as results of my researches:—

1. The statement of Pliny, book 5, chap. 39, "The Alpine nations, who have without any doubt, this (Etruscan) origin, more especially the Rhaetians, whose situation has made them savage, so as to retain nothing of their original except the sound of their language, and not even that without corruption," is to be received as true history. 2. The immigration of Etruscans from Upper Italy into the Rhaetian Alps, when pressed by the Gauls, as related both by Pliny and Justin, is by no means impossible, but is probable; and, therefore, their statement is credible. The open Alpine side valleys on the north of the wide plains of Upper Italy offer themselves as places of refuge to the conquered and dispossessed Etruscans. 3. The aboriginal Rhaetians and Etruscans belong neither to the Germanic nor to the Celtic race, but are a separate branch of the great Indo-European family.

4. The question of their relationship to the ancient Iberians of Spain is not yet sufficiently investigated. 5. The Rhaeto-Romanish language, as in the literature of the Grisons, and the speech of the Rhaetian Alps, contains about one thousand words, especially belonging to Alpine life and occupation, the origin of which is not German, nor Roman, nor Celtic. 6. These special Rhaetian words give us no material for a satisfactory explanation of the Etruscan inscriptions. Etruscan antiquities have been found in the Rhaetian Alps. The late Count Giovanelli collected them for years, and bequeathed his collection to the city of Trento, in the Tyrol, where they are placed in a museum for the study of the antiquity. Prof. Sculzer of Trento, gave me copies of prints of two remarkable Etruscan antiquities.—[Fine lithographs of the antiquities were exhibited.] 1. Brass pail found in 1828, on the Hill Cashy, near Cunbra, a small town north of Trento, is deposited in Count Giovanelli's museum. 2. Brass figure found in the Val di Atn, near Meran, and is in the Trento Museum. There is a remarkable tradition in the Grisons of the immigration of the Etruscans into the country. It is thus related by Campbell, in his 'History of the Grisons':—When, in the summer of 1554, Sienna was occupied by Peter Strozzi, in the name of the King of France, and was besieged by Papal and Florentine troops, the King of France demanded from the Grisons 3,000 men for his army. This contingent was to go to the relief of Sienna. The Grisons, however, expected but little success from this plan; for, since the remotest times, there was a deeply-rooted belief that any expedition which caused the descendants of the old Rhaetians to cross the Po into Etruria would be unlucky, because the Etrurian territory was their ancestors' home, from which they had been expelled, and that the proposed expedition would be much more unlucky as it was to be undertaken for the French, whose ancestors, the Gauls, had displaced the old Etruscans, and occupied the country as long as Gallic tribes remained in existence. The National Assembly, at Davos, declined to raise the contingent, and gave the French ambassador as a reason the above statement.

Dr. IHNE was glad to see that the attention of philologists and ethnologists was being so successfully directed to that interesting subject, and that a commission of inquiry had been sent out. The tradition about the old Etruscan population of North and Southern Italy having descended from the Alps, is now admitted without any doubt; and Dr. Stoem says that the names of places in the Central Alps undoubtedly point to Etruria. But the conclusion to which he (Dr. Ihne) came, was, that the southern valleys of the Alps, opening into the plains of Italy, afforded protection to the Etruscans, when driven by the Gauls, and they then began to inhabit those elevated portions of the country; and that there may be found, not the source of the stream, but the remnants of the ancient Etrurians.

SECTION F.—STATISTICS.

President—T. TOKE.

Vice-Presidents—Archbishop of DUBLIN, Col. SYKES, W. BROWN.

R. M. MILNES.

Secretaries—W. NEWMARCH, Dr. W. H. DUNCAN, J. T. DANSON.

Ex-Committee—Sir J. Boileau, Sir T. B. Birch, E. J. Farren, R. Fort,

W. Alderman Neild, T. W. Rathbone, H. Romilly, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Stanley, J. A. Tinne, W. Tite, J. B. Yates, Rev. Dr. Hume, J. Locke, Dr. T. B. Reid, K. J. Spies, J. Yates.

'Suggestions for Improving the Present Mode of Keeping and Stating the National Accounts,' by Mr. C. J. JELLINE.—The object was to show the many evils arising from the mode in which the national accounts were at present stated, and to suggest a more accurate one, by means of which those evils would be got rid of, and many real advantages obtained. It was pointed out, for instance, that *bona fide* purchases were blended with ordinary expenditure, and thus, not only were the annual expenses of the country falsely exaggerated, but the purchases themselves, from the nature of the arrangement, altogether lost sight of, and thus any check upon a revenue arising from them also foregone. It was argued that if a proper statement were annually made of the national assets and liabilities, in which a due record was contained of all the items of the property belonging to the country as well as its "indebtedness," the Parliament would in a few years have materials to enable them to command at one view the financial condition of the country, and to judge with comparative ease of the propriety and feasibility of such projects for its improvement, as Chancellors of the Exchequer or others in authority might submit to them. The returns from the Treasury were more carefully got up of late years than formerly, but they were only parts of a vast system without connexion or coherence. It was shown how this might be remedied, and how the whole might be condensed into the smallest compass without any sacrifice of the minutest details.

Mr. M. MILNES said he wished the author of the paper had been present, that they might cross-examine him on its subject-matter. The paper, to be of real value, should not alone have given the proposed system, but should have also contrasted it with the existing system. With regard to the public estates, it was true there were several branches of them which rendered no account whatever; but that arose from matters of policy, with which statistics had very little to do.

A general conversation followed, in which COL. SYKES, MR. BROWN, MR. DANSO, MR. FORT, and Sir JOHN BOILEAU took part, but without entering into the merits of the paper.

Mr. H. ASHWORTH, of Terton, read a paper—or rather a pamphlet—'On the Preston Strike,'—which created much discussion and excited some impatience.

The debate ran into various prohibited channels, —until Mr. CLAY brought the Section back to the pure statistics of the question. He said there were between 17,000 and 18,000 persons engaged in the strike. It was of importance to know the proportion of males and females, as also of old and young. From data on which he could rely, he estimated them in this way. Of the 18,000 there were 6,200 males and 11,800 females. Boys under 13 years, 620; girls under 13 years, 650. Youths between 13 and 18 years, 1,530; girls between 13 and 18 years, 4,400. Males above 18 years, 4,050; females above 18 years, 6,750. He had reason to believe there were about 1,000 mothers of infants under five months old,—that was, 1,000 women employed in factories who were not able to pay attention to their children. The Registrar-General informed him (Mr. Clay) that, during the six months of the strike, infant deaths amounted to 497 in Preston; whilst during the previous six months, whilst work was going on they amounted to 54. That opened the question how far it might be proper to discountenance the employment of females in mills who had infant children at home requiring their attention.

This statement excited deep interest in the auditory.

'Magnitude and Fluctuation of the Circulation of Bills of Exchange, 1816—1853,' by the Secretary, Mr. NEWMARCH.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

President—J. SCOTT RUSSELL.
 Vice-Presidents—W. FAIRBAIRN, J. LOCKE, J. NASMYTH, Prof.
 WALKER, H. BOOTH, J. F. BATEMAN, T. WEBSTER, Col. CHEENEY.
 Secretaries—J. OLDHAM, J. GRANTHAM, J. THOMSON.
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 ROBERTS, J. LINDSAY, J. VANCE, W. G. ARMSTRONG, W. F. Mac-
 gregor, C. W. Williams, J. HICK, J. WHITWORTH, A. KING, R.
 GRANTHAM, A. HENDERSON, R. FOTHERGILL, A. LIDDELL, A. COWIE,
 G. C. ROBINSON, DR. ARNOLD, DR. H. GILBERT.

Prof. MILLER took the chair, but only for the purpose of explaining that the business of the Section was not sufficiently advanced; whereupon he adjourned the sitting until next day.

FRIDAY.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Scott Russell) made a communication 'On the Progress of Naval Architecture and Steam Navigation, including a Notice of the Large Ship of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company.' Mr. Russell explained the elementary principles which guide the construction of ships, and condemned the legislative restrictions which, till within the last twenty years, prevented the application of those principles. The old "sea chests," which were constructed with a view to avoid the taxation imposed on ships that were not built of certain shapes, possessed neither the requisite properties of stability nor windwardness, and were very slow; they were built solely with a view to hold the greatest amount of cargo within a given superficies, without regard to the other qualities of a ship. In smuggling and piratical vessels the true principle of ship building, for acquiring speed, had however been long introduced before the subject was taken up by the British Association, and the wave principle of construction had thus been established by extended experiments on a large scale. A fine concave entrance, instead of a bluff round bow, is now generally admitted to be the best; and, in addition to the shape of the water line, it had been found that length of the body of a ship facilitates its passage through the water, by allowing a longer time for the particles of the fluid to separate. A ship with a fine concave bow, a long body, and a comparatively round stern, Mr. Russell said, cleaves its passage through the water without raising a wave in front to obstruct its course. No steam ship that is not 180 feet long can be propelled at a speed of sixteen miles an hour without a great expenditure of power; and 400 feet is the shortest length for a ship that is intended to be propelled at so high a speed as twenty-four miles an hour. As an illustration of this rule, it was mentioned that the Himalaya, which is 365 feet long, attains the greatest speed for the power employed of any merchant ship. In the construction of large ships, however, the builders were met with the difficulty of not being able to find wood of sufficient size for the requisite strength, since no means have yet been invented of joining pieces of wood together so as to give them the same strength as the whole timber. This want of material of sufficient size was supplied by using iron, for the joints can be made as strongly as the whole plate, or plates of metal of any required size can be rolled for the purpose. This facility of increasing the size of the material is the principal advantage derived from the use of iron, which affords facilities for constructing ships of any size; and it is of that material that the great ship, now building in London for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be constructed. Mr. Russell complimented Mr. Brunel for the engineering skill and ingenuity he had displayed in leading the way in the construction of large iron ships; and he alluded to the forebodings of disaster on former occasions, when the Great Western and the Great Britain were built, which forebodings had shown to be groundless; and he felt confident that the similar forebodings which some people had expressed of the still larger ship now being built would be equally fallacious. Mr. Russell said he wished it, however, to be understood that he did not recommend the general adoption of such large ships. The size of the ships ought to be suited to the traffic and the distance; but the point he contended for was, that it is only by employing very large ships that steam navigation to distant parts of the globe can be profitably carried on. A steam-ship to Australia, if it were not large enough to carry

sufficient coal for the voyage, had to take in a supply over and over again, and at each station the cost of the coal was increased by conveying it to the different stations. Under such disadvantages no freight could pay the cost of conveyance; and in order to remove them, it was necessary to build a ship of sufficient size to carry a supply of fuel for the voyage out and back again, or equal to circumnavigating the globe. An extremely fine entrance was another of the characters which the large ship now building would possess, so as to enable it to move through the water with the greatest attainable velocity with a moderate amount of steam power. With these advantages it was expected that the ship would accomplish the voyage to Australia in thirty or thirty-three days. It would easily carry six thousand tons, besides its requisite quantity of coal; and would have excellent accommodation for 500 first-class passengers, 600 second-class, and 1,000 third-class passengers. It would be 675 feet long, 83 feet in breadth of beam, and 60 feet deep; and though so large that St. George's Hall is small in comparison, it is the smallest size that could do the work required with speed and economy.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN said Mr. Brunel had shown him the plans; and though he had at one time thought ship of that size would be too large for strength, he had, after examination of the plans, arrived at the opposite opinion. He had now no doubt that the ship would be perfectly strong, and be able to bear a gale of wind without bending. It was built on the same principle as the Britannia Tubular Bridge; and when it was perceived that that mode of structure is able to sustain a bridge without any support in the middle, there could be no doubt that supported as the ship would be by the water, it would under all circumstances be able to bear the strains to which it might be subjected.

Mr. J. GRANTHAM read a paper 'On Mr. Fisher's Venetian Screw Propeller.'—The object of this propeller is to prevent the retardation which occurs in an ordinary screw propeller, by the tendency to produce a vacuum at the back of the blades of the propeller. To effect this, Mr. Fisher makes slits in the blades to allow the water to pass through, and thus to supply the place of the fluid which is drawn backward as the screw turns round. These slits give the propeller somewhat the appearance of a Venetian blind, and hence its name. Mr. Grantham said the propeller had been tried in the Birkenhead Docks with good effect.

Mr. GRANTHAM read a paper 'On Mr. Cunningham's Plan for reefing Top-Sails.'—This plan consists of an arrangement by which the yard-arm is made to turn round as it is lowered by a pulley fixed to the mast, and the slit in the centre of the sail through which the rope passes, to effect that movement of the yard-arm, is closed by a sail-cloth valve that preserves the action of the sail intact.

Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM read a paper 'On the Ventilation of Emigrant Ships.'—The system of ventilation proposed comprises the change of air in the cabins by mechanical action and disinfection, by passing the air through a solution of chloride of zinc. The apparatus for the purpose consists of two fans, which are intended to be kept rotating rapidly by means of a small steam-engine, the power of which would be available for other purposes.

In the discussion that ensued, it was observed that no appliances for ventilating emigrant ships could be effective unless they were so placed as to be out of reach of the passengers, who, though at the imminent risk of their lives, would stop up all the openings made for the entrance of fresh air.

Mr. NASMYTH explained a plan for destroying ships by means of a marine mortar fixed at the bow of a strongly built vessel to be propelled by steam power. He proposed to place in the bow of the vessel, and projecting about two feet beyond it, a case large enough to contain about six hundredweight of gunpowder. A percussion ball was to be inserted at the back of the reservoir of gunpowder to explode at the instant that it struck against the ship to be destroyed. The mortar vessel was to be built of blocks of timber, so strongly as to be able itself to resist the effects of the explosion, which would completely destroy the

enemy's ship. Such a marine mortar, it was stated, could be amply manned by "three brave fellows," who would be secured from danger by the strength of the ship and its recoil, and by then occupying positions least exposed to injury, even should the explosion do damage to the parts nearest to it.

SATURDAY.

Mr. NASMYTH described a Lightning Conductor for Chimneys, which he conceived affords more perfect insulation, and is therefore safer than those in common use. The present practice is to fix the conductor outside the chimney by metal holdfasts, by which means during severe thunder-storms chimneys are often damaged by the lightning entering at the points of attachment and displacing the bricks. In the method of fixing the conductor recommended by Mr. Nasmyth the metal rod is suspended in the middle of the chimney by branching supports fixed on the top. A conductor of this kind had proved efficient in storms which had severely injured other chimneys in the neighbourhood that were protected in the usual manner. An experience of eighteen years had tested the superiority of the plan.

Prof. FARADAY, on being called on for his opinion, said that he recommended that lightning conductors should be placed inside instead of outside of all buildings. He had been consulted on that point when the lightning conductor was fixed to the Duke of York's Pillar, and he advised the placing it inside, but his advice was not taken, and the rod was fixed outside, to the great disfigurement of the column. All attachments of metal to or near the conductor are bad, unless there be a continuous line of conduction to the ground. He mentioned the instance of damage done to a lighthouse in consequence of part of the discharge of lightning having passed from the conductor to the lead fastenings of the stones. The practical question for consideration by the Mechanical Section was, how far they could safely run lead between the stones of such a structure, for if it were done partially, leaving a discontinuous series of such metallic fastenings, there would be great danger of the stones being displaced by the electric discharge. When such fastenings are used, care should be taken that they are connected together and with the earth by a continuous metallic conductor. Some persons conceived that it is desirable to insulate the conductor from the wall of a building by glass, but all such contrivances are absurd, since the distance to which the metal could be removed from the wall by the interposed insulator was altogether insignificant compared with the distance through which the lightning must pass in a discharge from the clouds to the earth. On being asked whether a flat strip of copper was not better than a copper rod, Prof. Faraday said the shape of the conductor is immaterial, provided the substance and quality of the metal are the same.

A communication from Mr. SEWELL was read, 'On Boiler Explosions,'—which gave rise to a discussion on the causes of such explosions, and on the effect of percussion in weakening the strength of iron, in which Mr. FAIRBAIRN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HOPKINSON, Mr. OLDHAM, and other members took part. Mr. Fairbairn said, that, so far as his experience went, the explosions of boilers generally occur at the moment the engines start, in consequence of the sudden generation of steam by the increased motion given to the water. With respect to the weakening of railway axles by use, he conceived that effect to be produced rather by the continuous bindings of the metal, however small they may be, which give a set to the fibres and increase the liability to break. Boiler-plates are also frequently injured by the operation of punching for melting. Mr. Roberts attributed boiler explosions in most instances to the defective construction. He was of opinion that in riveting boiler plates the rivets are seldom made large enough, large rivets being much stronger than small ones.—Mr. CLAY said the crystalline structure of wrought iron acquired by long continued percussion might be restored to the fibrous state by reheating.—Mr. OLDHAM considered it would be of advantage to reheat the axles of locomotive engines after they had run for some

time, cause —M any wear at first He often slight. Mr. of Bo posed cold w cock a chain link is In strong safety and the consider 'On by Mr. constru cating As a pr bars, in which remain bars last the bars usual do Mr. C intended trivances passing shaft of ascended a lowered Mr. V mode of forge, wh It is 35 ft. its axle is also prod used for may be re required the machi fixed on valve, reg to escape, rollers be iron bar so as to all the degree adjusted. Mr. V ments on Experiments which will of the Ass

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time, so that the fibrous structure, from whatever cause it was rendered crystalline, might be restored.—Mr. ROBERTS was not disposed to admit that any change is produced in the quality of iron by wear. If the iron were of good quality and perfect at first it would remain so till it was worn out. He observed that bars of iron are frequently different at their opposite ends, for whilst one is tough the other may sometimes be broken with a slight stroke of the hammer.

Mr. H. DIRCKS read a paper 'On the Prevention of Boiler Explosions.'—The plan Mr. Dircks proposed is to have a pipe leading from a cistern of cold water pass through the boiler, whilst the stop-cock that opens the passage is to be kept closed by a chain within the boiler, and in which chain one link is made of fusible metal.

In the discussion that took place there was a strong opinion expressed against the use of fusible safety plugs, which had been generally abandoned, and the proposed modification of them was not considered to be a material improvement on the plan that has been found inadequate and inconvenient.

'On the Economical Working of Steam Boilers,' by Mr. J. CHAUNTER.—The author explained the construction of his furnace with moveable reciprocating fire-bars for the prevention of "clinkers." As a proof of the advantage of the use of these fire-bars, it was stated that some of these furnaces which had been in constant work for two years remain in good condition, whilst ordinary furnace-bars last only six months. The depth of coal on the bars need not, it was said, be above half the usual depth in other furnaces, and there is consequently a saving of fuel.

Mr. GIBSON exhibited the model of a machine intended to prevent accidents in mines. This contrivance consists in having a spiral inclined plane passing round the outside of the perpendicular shaft of a mine, by which plane the miners might ascend and descend without the necessity of being lowered in baskets down the shaft.

Mr. W. CLAY explained the construction and mode of fixing the large fly-wheel of the Worsley forge, which is the largest fly-wheel in the world. It is 35 feet in diameter, and 60 tons weight, and its axle is mounted on friction rollers.—Mr. CLAY also produced and explained the model of a machine used for rolling taper iron, by which an iron bar may be rolled of any length and tapered to any required degree. The principle of the action of the machine consists in keeping one of the rollers fixed on its bearings by hydraulic pressure. A valve, regulated by a fine screw, permits the water to escape, and thus as the operation proceeds the rollers become more and more separated, and the iron bar less flattened. By regulating the valve, so as to allow of greater or less escape of the water, the degree of tapering can be very accurately adjusted.

Mr. J. THORNTON read 'A Report of Experiments on the Friction of Discs in Water and on the Experiments to be made on Centrifugal Pumps,' which will be published in full in the *Proceedings* of the Association.

MISCELLANEA

Infant Criminals.—Mr. Hill the recorder of Birmingham commented in a charge lately addressed to the grand jury of that important place, upon the recent enactment of the *Youthful Offenders Act*, which in the case of infant criminals substitutes the principle of reformation for that of punishment. Mr. Hill's remarks are well calculated to influence the magistrates and the country at large beneficially in favour of the new law, and to set the former right as to the mode in which it should be worked. His opinions are so much in unison with those which we always advocate, and are expressed with so much power and eloquence, that we shall gratify our readers by transferring a portion of them to our columns.

"For many years, the doctrine that reformatory treatment of criminals ought to be substituted for retributive punishment was impressed on the public mind, and latterly, by the aid of the public itself, it has been urged on the attention of the Government and of the Legislature. After many struggles and disappointments, and much delay, this all-important principle, so far as it applies to the young, has at length obtained the solemn recognition of the greatest

legislature on earth, and is henceforward withdrawn from the troubled regions of controversy to take its place among established and undeniable truths. As far as relief can be given by the provisions of an Act of Parliament, Judges and magistrates are now relieved from the odious necessity of exposing children to treatment at once revolting to humanity and condemned by experience, as inevitably leading to consequences the very opposite of those which all administrators had vainly contemplated. Nor, while congratulating myself upon what has been gained, can I repress the desire to look upon the position we have reached, more as an earnest of further progress than as a place of rest. Providence has endowed children with an influence upon our sympathies, which, as they advance to manhood, drops unawares from their hands; and, as public opinion is more easily won over when approached by sentiment than by argument, it was wise on the part of the philanthropist to put into the front of the battle the cause of the young, and to keep back that of the adult until vantage ground had been secured. That the treatment of children must differ from the treatment of men is obvious, whether the children and the men are at large or under legal coercion; but, as regards the duty of applying the same principles of punishment to each class, no valid distinction between the two can be established. The solid foundations on which the claims of the young to reformatory treatment must be based is, that it has been proved to be advantageous, not merely to youthful offenders, but to the community at large—not to a part only, but to the whole. Yet this ground being once conceded to the young, it will be found on examination to support the claim of the adult to similar treatment. The little outcast of tender years, standing at a criminal bar over which he can scarce lift his eyes, becomes upon the instant, and without time given for thought, the object of our compassion. But suppose years to pass away, suppose him still to remain the creature of ignorance and abandonment, all this time will evil habit be doing its work, slowly, but surely, reducing him to a slavery hopeless of redemption. Let us now suppose the period of life to have arrived when appetites and passions which had slumbered through his adolescence awake to urge him on to his ruin, with a force which his unhappy training has deprived him of all power to resist, even if the desire for better things should still survive. Is such a being, I ask you, gentlemen, less an object of commiseration to the thoughtful Christian than the neglected child? If pity in minds well regulated has relation rather to the depth of the misery which calls it forth, than to the aspect, winning or repulsive, which that misery may chance to wear, the neglected and ill-trained man has even a stronger claim on our good feelings than belongs to his younger competitor. And if, as it has now been solemnly admitted, the community is bound to take charge of the child with the intent to reform him, can it be relieved from that responsibility by having permitted him to remain in his vicious courses until he has grown up a man? Surely if by our indifference we have sinned against the youth, so far from expiating our offence we double it if we persist in our apathy until he is mature in years as well as in crime. I ask you then, gentlemen, to give your aid in this good work. Let us, like our brave countrymen and allies, having seized one position, use it to complete our conquest over the whole fortress of error."

The Grammar School at Sevenoaks.—A memoir, signed by all the tradesmen of Sevenoaks, with one or two exceptions, has been presented to the managers of the Sevenoaks Grammar School, setting forth that the inhabitants derive little benefit from the school, in consequence of the management being different from what the founder, Sir William Sennock, intended. He, by his will, dated 4th July, 1432, and Queen Elizabeth afterwards by her charter, endowed the school "for the education, and institution, and instruction of children and young men, in grammar and other learning, for ever to endure." The will—referring to the master—stated "that he may teach and instruct poor children whatsoever, coming thither to be taught, taking nothing of them, or their parents, or their friends, for the teaching and instructing them." But, notwithstanding this declaration, a charge of five guineas has been annually made for tuition, exclusive of charges for all additional branches of education, so that instead of the school being a charity to the inhabitants, it is as expensive or more so than the ordinary schools of the neighbourhood.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A Subscriber—T. O. B.—H. & B.—A. G.—J. F. T.—C. & D.

Errata.—Page 1138, col. 2, line 79, for "some of which," read "none of which."—Mr. De la Rue writes to say that the sentence commencing at line 22, col. 3, p. 1139, of the last number of the *Athenæum*, should read thus:—"The Report subsequently stated that 1394 had been procured from the Royal Society for the purchase of the necessary apparatus which Mr. Ross had undertaken to prepare under the superintendence of Mr. W. De la Rue; and not 'apparatus from Mr. De la Rue,' as appeared in the Report."

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company—being in the twenty-first year of its existence—was held at the Head Office, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, on Friday, July 14, 1854.

CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq. F.S.A., in the Chair.

Statements of accounts, from the formation of the Company down to the 31st December last, were laid before the Meeting, from which the following is abstracted:—

The Premiums on Policies ending 31st December, 1853, 448 New Policies have been issued, amounting to £31,186, and yielding, in annual premium, a sum of £13,632, or 36 d.

That the yearly income from Premiums alone is 107,304, 15s. 5d. That the property of the Company, as at 31st December last, is £1,023,598, 10s. 1d.

That the sum assured by each Policy from the commencement averages 724, 10s.

That 80 Policies on 67 lives have become claims in 1853, on which £1,373, 6s. 4d. had been paid; and

That since the Company commenced business in 1854, 8,293 policies have been issued in all, of which 2,739 have lapsed, surrendered, or become claims.

By order of the Board, PATRICK MACINTYRE, Sec.

THE DIRECTORS of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY request attention to the advantages of joining the Company before the close of the present year on 19th November, with reference to the division of Profits in 1855.

The Fund will be divided in 1855 will be derived from the Profits which have arisen since 1850, and those Persons who effect Assurances will be entitled to a share in the division in 1855 for seven years' bonus; in 1853, for twelve years' bonus; and so on, increasing their claim at EACH PERIOD.

The principle on which the Profits of the Company are divided is considerably different from that of the Standard Assurance Company, which will be entitled to a share in the division of Profits in 1855, 1840, 1845, and 1850; some of the earliest Assurances having been increased at the rate of 17*l.* 6*s.* for each 1*s.* assured, thus making an original 1,000*l.* Policy equal to 1,873*l.* The Directors confidently assert that no Life Assurance Institution holds greater advantages than the STANDARD to persons who, looking forward to long life, effect Assurances for the benefit of their families.

The Company's large Accumulated Funds are invested on the security of land and in Government securities. The Income is considerably increased by the Standard Assurance Company, per annum, and for some years the average number of persons who have joined the Institution has been 322, and the corresponding annual amount of New Assurances, 400,000*l.*

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Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

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L. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary. London, 82, King William-street.

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